

Harlem Rally Tonight to Hit Raids

"Fight Back Rallies" in Harlem and Brooklyn today (Tuesday) and tomorrow will protest the arrests, jailings and attacks on workingclass leaders. The meeting tonight, sponsored by the Harlem Civil Rights Congress and the Committee to Reverse the Smith Act, will be held at the Rockland Palace, 155 St. and 8th Ave. at 7:30, and hear Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist Party; Benjamin J. Davis, chairman of the Harlem Communist Party and member of the CP National Committee; Irving Potash, manager of the Furriers Joint Council; Gus Hall, CP national secretary; Paul Robeson, publisher of *Freedom*; Henry Winston, CP organizational secretary; Bishop R. A. Saunders of the Episcopal Church; William L. Patterson, executive secretary of the Civil Rights Congress, and Howard Fast, novelist.

The Mass Rally to Defend the Bill of Rights sponsored by the Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress, will be held Wednesday at Empire Manor, 70 Thatford Avenue near Pitkin Avenue.

The Brooklyn meeting will hear Robert Thompson, chairman of the New York State Communist Party; Claudia Jones, one of the 17 recently arrested, Fast and Patterson.

**Release Perry,
Trachtenberg
On \$10,000 Bail**

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**Post-Dispatch
Hits Smith Act
Arrests of 17**

—See Page 2

**800 CALL ON
BIG 5 CHIEFS
TO NEGOTIATE**

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**Iran Charges
Sabotage by
British Aides**

—See Page 3

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CHINA APPROVES CEASE-FIRE PLAN; TRUMAN STALLS

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The 'Conspiracy' for Peace

An Editorial

WHY DOES WASHINGTON look upon peace in Korea with such obvious hostility?

In the answer to this is also the answer to why the government is sending 11 Communist Party leaders to prison for five years.

And the answer to why FBI political police staged post-dawn raids on the homes of 17 more men and women, tearing them from their families, on charges of a "conspiracy" to make speeches and write articles.

What is it that the Communists have been repating, over and over, since the fatal June 25, 1950, decision of President Truman to send planes and warships to far-off Korea?

The Communists have been saying every single day since June 25, 1950, that THE WAR IN KOREA MUST BE ENDED!

They have been saying that this is not a just war on the part of the Pentagon and the White House, that it was illegally launched without consulting Congress or the American people, and that it should be ended by NEGOTIATIONS.

As recently as April 27, the editor of this paper, John Gates, wrote an Open Letter to the members of the UN urging consideration for the North Korean proposal of a peace conference.

Before that, on June 29, 1950 — five days after the Dulles-Truman-Acheson leadership pulled the switch that started the war—Gus Hall, national secretary of the Communist Party called upon all citizens to petition the UN "to end the undeclared war."

Above all, Eugene Dennis and William Z. Foster, general secretary and national chairman of the Communist (Continued on Page 7)

8,000 Fur Strikers Map Active Fight

Eight thousand fur workers hit the pavement yesterday in the New York fur industry's first strike since 1948. They massed before their buildings at 8 a.m. and then, with production stopped in every one of the 650 shops affiliated with the Associated Fur Manufacturers, they streamed uptown to St. Nicholas Arena to set their strike machinery in motion.

The striking workers are members of the Furriers Joint Council, consisting of seven locals with a membership of

15,000 in the city's fur manufacturing industry. The Joint Council is affiliated to the International Fur and Leather Workers Union.

The union is demanding a flat 10 percent wage increase and reduction in working hours of floor workers from 40 to 37½.

As the workers began arriving at the strike hall, the street in front of St. Nicholas Arena jammed with strikers, moving in an orderly manner into the hall to be registered.

Inside the hall, impromptu shop meetings worked out pick-

eting schedules. Amplifiers carried instructions, called individuals to the platform, announced strike activities.

A mass meeting of strikers has been called for today at 2 p.m. in the strike hall at St. Nicholas Arena.

A number of Association shops have already settled with the union, and work in these shops is going on. Independent shops, unaffiliated with the Association, have not been affected by the strike.

A union spokesman denied conferences with representatives of the Association were going

on. He charged that rumors to that effect were being circulated to deter manufacturers from making individual settlements.

Active preparations are in process for the union's bi-annual elections tomorrow and Thursday. Members of all locals of the Furriers Joint Council will vote at the union building, 250 West 26 St., on a manager, two assistant managers, 17 business agents and 56 delegates. The elections are regarded by union leaders as an important factor in impressing the Association with the need to settle the strike.

IWO to Fight the Liquidation Edict of Court

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IWO to Fight Liquidation Edict of Court

Supreme Court Justice Henry Clay Greenberg yesterday upheld the petition of the New York Insurance Department to liquidate the International Workers Order and simultaneously granted a stay of liquidation to permit appeal to the higher courts.

In a statement issued late yesterday the IWO said the 50-page decision by Greenberg "strikes another blow at the elementary, democratic rights of the American people, and is a product of the current war hysteria."

All four floors of the IWO offices at 80 Fifth Ave., were patrolled yesterday by private uniformed police directed by the State Insurance Department.

"While this decision," said the IWO statement, "does not operate to liquidate the IWO, it threatens the insurance protection, and life savings of 162,000 American families—their \$115,000,000 in insurance policies and \$7,000,000 assets. Among them are the old, disabled and the sick—thousands who would be unable to secure protection elsewhere."

The multi-national fraternal Order announced it would appeal the decision which "threatens to destroy the great international brotherhood they have built. We are determined to everything in our power to resist this attack on the personal and property rights of our members."

In his decision, Judge Greenberg is charged with furthering "the ruthless attempt to destroy the fraternal ties, the social and cultural life as well as the life-long security of Americans of every national background, Negro and white, native and foreign-born, who constitute the membership of the IWO."

"Judge Greenberg's decision, simultaneously granting a stay of liquidation pending appeal by the IWO to the higher courts," said the IWO, "reveals the flimsy legal basis upon which this unprecedented and unjust action is sought. When we were listed as 'subversive' by the Attorney General we resolved to take our struggle to the highest court of the land if necessary. The U. S. Supreme Court vindicated our long struggle in April of this year."

"We are certain that in this case too our struggle will be vindicated for never before in the history of the insurance law of this state or of any state in the United States has an attempt been made to liquidate a fraternal insurance organization on which is in no financial jeopardy whatever—and solely upon the basis of political consideration."

While immediately threatening 162,000 families, the decision said the IWO "would cut a much broader swath if allowed to stand. It extends the witchhunt to many new areas and seeks to impose political license upon fraternal benefit societies as a condition for existence."

"The International Workers Order rejects any suggestion that it is in any way disloyal, or that its aims or activities are in any way illegal. It is in keeping with our 21-year history of service that we continue our struggle through

public form and judicial procedures against this threat to the rights of all," the IWO said.

"We know that our members will continue to work to preserve their organization, as they have done in the past, knowing out of their deep personal knowledge that the IWO has always been profoundly loyal to the American community and nation," the IWO statement concluded.

Ship Tieup on As MEBA Stands Firm on Issues

The shipping tieup continued into its eleventh day along the entire Atlantic and Gulf coastline yesterday as representatives of the shipowners and the CIO Marine Engineers Beneficial Association were deadlocked over the scope of the hiring hall.

The MEBA insisted upon hiring all personnel except the chief and assistant through the union's hiring hall. When the conferences broke up Harry Winning, commissioner of the U. S. Conciliation Service, said the parties were as far apart as ever. No new conferences were scheduled. The shipowners met only among themselves yesterday.

The National Maritime Union and the American Radio Association, both of the CIO, settled on the basis of the 40-hour week at sea effective next Dec. 16; 44 hours until then; two and three-week vacations and wage raises of eight percent over the base scale of January, 1950.

The engineers were offered the same terms but insisted extension of the hiring to the scope agreed to by West Coast shipowners.

Both seamen and radio men held meetings on ratification of the contract terms yesterday.

The ports along the two coasts, meanwhile, became crowded with hundreds of tied-up ships. In only a few cases like that of the new liner Constitution, whose engineers are represented by District 50, United Mine Workers, have ships sailed. The big liner was due to leave on her maiden voyage yesterday. Almost all ships are under contract with the MEBA. The NMU and ARA declared they will respect MEBA picket lines.

Bronx Rally to Hit Smith Act Arrests

The Bronx chapter of the Civil Rights Congress is holding a protest meeting Wednesday night against Smith Act persecutions. The meeting will be held at the Community Center, 683 Allerton Ave. Speakers will include several of the 11 Communist leaders, as well as other community figures.

POINT OF ORDER

DEPARTURES

By Alan Max

After being held up by the strike, the S. S. Constitution was set to sail last night. As for the U. S. Constitution, that departed from these shores when the Supreme Court upheld the Smith Act.

LABOR AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION

The article below was contributed by Mr. Foster, who is national chairman of the Communist Party.

By William Z. Foster

"The decision of the Supreme Court upholding the infamous Smith Act is a deadly blow against American democracy and world peace. It is a grave danger signal that reaction is rampant in the United States; a warning to the working class and to all other friends of freedom that they must act at once to halt the fascists and warmongers, before it is too late."



W. Z. FOSTER

"The main purpose of this outrageous decision—and of the wholesale jailing of Communists that is accompanying it—is to stamp out the peace movement in this country, to choke into silence all those who would dare to raise their voices against the mad war into which the country is now being rushed."

"The Communist Party is only a small organization, but in this critical situation it is the very symbol of a great cause—the defense of democracy and peace. The Communist Party is the main barrier against fascism and war. The people, at their peril, must not allow this barrier to be broken down."

"THE SUPREME COURT delivered its monstrous pronouncement with its usual studied air of detachment, as though it were some impersonal institution high above all consideration of class interests. But let no worker be deceived by all this pose and pomposity."

"The Supreme Court is a class court; a heart institution of the monopoly which is now dominating this country. It is a basic part of Wall Street's governmental machinery that is pushing the country towards war disaster. It does simply what the big capitalists want it to do. There is no substantial difference between the political line of Chief Justice Vinson and that of Sen. McCarthy. The endorsement of the Smith Act by the Supreme Court adds but one more tragic

chapter to that court's long historical record of reaction.

"Mr. Dooley" once said, in criticism of the Supreme Court, that in its decisions it followed the election returns. But this, in reality, was an undeserved compliment to the court—it gets its line not from the election mandate of the people but from the dictation of Wall Street.

"The Supreme Court's decision is not according to basic American law—it is obviously an arbitrary 'dictat' by the court, which violates the Constitution's provisions for free speech and undermines the whole Bill of Rights."

"The decision is not justice—it is a lie; an organic part of the Government's frameup against the Communist Party and all other real advocates of peace. The Supreme Court to the contrary notwithstanding, the Communist Party never has and does not now teach or advocate the forceful overthrow of the United States Government."

"The decision is not in the nation's defense interests—it is, on the contrary, part and parcel of Wall Street's program of plunging the country into war in its insane aggressive imperialist drive to conquer the world."

"CAPITALIST REACTIONARIES, of whom the Supreme Court is the mouthpiece, are striving to force the Communist Party underground, so as to terrorize all the democratic elements of the country into inaction. Let them remember, however, that many Communist Parties before have been illegalized in various countries, but in every case, when the masses of the people saw fit to again assert their democratic will, these parties have emerged from the underground more steely, more resolute, and more powerful than ever. In the United States, should the Communist Party be driven underground, the results would not be different."

"The capitalist reactionaries are pushing for war. They must have war in their futile efforts to keep their mortally sick industrial system in operation, to save ramshackle capitalism, to drown Socialism in blood, and to make themselves masters of the world. But theirs is a mad dream of (Continued on Page 9)

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Assails Arrests of 17

ST. LOUIS, June 25.—The arrest of the 17 working class leaders "follows logically from the Supreme Court's decision upholding the Smith Act," the Post-Dispatch declared here editorially. The paper had earlier blasted the court majority, in an editorial headed,

WASHINGTON POST TRIES TO WHITEWASH ARRESTS

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The Washington Post, went through some violent contortions yesterday in order to defend the new arrests of workingclass leaders while at the same time allaying the obvious fears of millions of Americans for their own liberties.

"The conviction of the Communist leaders has been widely approved," the Post inaccurately declares, but then warns:

"Any general witchhunt or any denial of the right of free speech to Communists merely because they are Communists would be a venture of the most risky sort. The line between steps which lead to violence and the miscellaneous muzzling of dissidents may be difficult to draw, but it must be drawn if our liberties are to be preserved. It is our understanding that the Department of Justice intends to draw such a line—that there will be no wholesale prosecutions of rank and file Communists, and that no one will be arrested for individually teaching or advocating violent overthrow of the government."

"It is of the utmost importance to keep this distinction clear. Individuals must remain free to utter any sort of criticism of the government."

Actually, of course, newspapers and government spokesmen more cynically blunt than the Post have admitted that it is precisely because of "criticism" of the Administration's war program that Americans are threatened with jail.

"Six Men Amend The Constitution."

"The wisdom of curtailing free speech remains in doubt," the Post-Dispatch declared last Thursday, one day after the new arrests. The new victims, it said, "are not charged with sabotage, espionage or direct attempts at rebellion, the overt acts they are accused of are overt acts of speech and writing—such acts as issuing reports, holding meetings, sending out directives and teaching party doctrine."

The paper asked "two questions": "First, when you punish the speech of a group you detest, what is the effect on the freedom of other groups and individuals? Our Bill of Rights rests on the doctrine that punishing the expression of any ideas inhibits the expression of ideas generally. The prosecutions which flow from the Supreme Court's decision on the Smith Act impair this doctrine not because of what these prosecutions (Continued on Page 9)

Pettis Perry, Trachtenberg Released on \$10,000 Bail

Pettis Perry, alternate member of the national committee of the Communist Party, and Alexander Trachtenberg, head of International Publishers, Inc., two of the 17 workingclass leaders and peace fighters jailed last Wednesday in the FBI dawn raids, were released from Federal jail here yesterday afternoon on \$10,000 bail each. Bonds were posted by the Bail Fund of the Civil Rights Congress.

Following a ruling on Friday by the Court of Appeals, which ordered the government to recognize the CRC bonds, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, member of the National Committee of the Communist Party and chairman of its women's commission; Claudia Jones, alternate member of the national committee and secretary of the national women's commission; Israel Amter, veteran Communist leader and member of the state committee; and Jacob Mindel, Marxist teacher, were released. Gurley Flynn was released on \$10,000 bail, Claudia Jones on \$20,000 bail, Amter on

\$1,000 bail, and Mindel on \$5,000 bail.

Hearings on lowering of high bail for the 10 other defendants still in the West St. prison will be held today at 11 a. m. before the full court of the Court of Appeals.

The 17th defendant, victim of the FBI raids, Arnold Johnson, CRC organizer, is being held in (Continued on Page 9)

A New Kind of 'Overt Act'

An Editorial

CONGRESS shall pass NO LAW abridging the rights of free speech or free press.

The men who wrote the Constitution couldn't say it any plainer.

But the men in high places who despise the Constitution have different ideas.

Thus, it cannot have escaped the notice of those who were able to read the government's indictment of 21 American men and women for "conspiracy" that their "overt acts" consisted of "causing an article to be published in the Daily Worker."

This is a new type of "overt act" in the history of the United States!

The authors of these indictments very carefully conceal from the American people what these articles in the Daily Worker actually said. In fact, they claim that it doesn't make any difference what they said! It was the alleged "intention"—which judges will now rule on—which is what must be probed.

It doesn't take much to see that these thought-controllers despise the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. They have tried to manufacture a new gimmick about

"conspiracy" to by-pass the entire heritage of American liberty.

We have announced certain steps which we feel necessary to guarantee the paper's continued existence and its fight to win peace for the country. These steps are: to raise the price to 10 cents and to cut costs by reducing the size to eight pages.

Our point today is this—there is no better 10 cents worth in the entire country. We are sure our readers and friends will agree. Never was our paper needed more than in these days when the thought-controllers so obviously fear it.

Washington Stalling on Malik Cease-Fire Bid

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There was no sign here today that the Truman Administration was responding positively to the Korean ceasefire proposal of Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations.

Obviously, the administration has been embarrassed by the forthright proposal of Malik for a ceasefire and withdrawal of both sides to the 38th Parallel. This was exactly what Secretary of State Acheson, during his recent Senate testimony, indicated to be the condition of the U. S. for a cease-fire agreement. Nasrollah Entezam, Iranian ambassador and president of the U. N. General Assembly, confirmed today that this was virtually the position of the unified command in Korea.

But now that Malik has put forward precisely this proposal, the Administration officials are expressing doubts as to the sincerity of the proposal and declaring they must "wait and see" what Malik really meant.

This does not necessarily mean, of course, that behind the scenes, U. S. officials may not be seeking conversations with Malik and other UN officials.

The Administration is moving extremely hesitantly, and secretly, and certainly without the energy or enthusiasm which the Amer-

ican people want their government to act when the issue of war or peace is so forthrightly presented. Apparently the Administration is trying to discover within the Malik proposal some opportunity for maneuvering for advantage to Wall Street's imperialist designs. Such maneuvering is bound to delay peace and obviously at a deadly cost. For every minute the Korean war continues, more combatants lose their lives.

An example of the Administration's attitude is revealed in President Truman's speech, delivered at noon today at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Although copies of the speech were ready late Saturday for advance distribution to newsmen, the White House suddenly, after Malik's broadcast, held up their distribution. It was rumormongered widely that the delay had been caused by Truman's decision to use the occasion to give an answer to Malik, presumably to accept the truce offer.

But when the copies were distributed late Sunday, it was observed that the only insertion was

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IRAN CHARGES SABOTAGE BY BRITISH OIL OFFICIALS

TEHERAN, June 25.—Iran accused the British management of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. of sabotage today.

British sources said Eric Drake, manager of the world's greatest oil refinery at Abadan, had been accused of sabotage. Drake also was served an ultimatum demanding whether he would work for the company when it is completely in Iranian hands.

Another Anglo-Iranian executive, Derrick Hobson, manager of the company's plant at Kerman-shah, was relieved of his post. The Iranian directors accused him of being uncooperative.

British sources said Drake had received a letter signed by all three directors of the Iranian National Oil Co. accusing him of sabotage. They said the specific charge was that Drake prevented the export of oil by refusing to sign documents.

Drake was allowed until Thursday to answer a demand by the Iranian company whether he would work for it after the takeover, and whether he would cancel the leaves of British staff members.

The port of Abadan was clogging up with shipping, with some 25 ships at the docks or waiting to come into port.

A government spokesman said one tanker had signed a receipt of the Iranian National Oil Co. The nationality of the vessel was not reported, but it was said to be other than British.

The spokesman said all tankers

now were required to indicate whether they intended to sign such receipts before they were issued a loading permit.

British sources took bitter exception to an anti-sabotage law before the Iranian parliament. The law provides penalties of imprisonment and death.

An official source charged that a British plane had violated Iranian territory. The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry was planning formal complaints. The plane was reported to have flown over Abadan and other Iranian towns for about 10 minutes last Wednesday.

Government sources said Iran would counter a British move for intervention by the World Court with a denial that the Hague Court had jurisdiction in the oil dispute.

China Okays Peace Plan; Truman Stalls

TOKYO, June 25.—People's China today endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal for peace in Korea. Peking broadcast its first word on Jacob A. Malik's armistice plan in the form of an editorial from the official Government organ, the People's Daily. "The Chinese people fully endorse his proposal," the Peking radio said.

The Peking radio said the People's Daily published the full text of the Malik speech on its front page and "other leading papers in the capital highlighted Malik's speech."

"The American aggressors at the outset had the wild idea of destroying Korea in a quick war, but as it finally turned out they fell into a drawn-out war of attrition," the editorial said.

It recounted previous Chinese and Soviet proposals concerning peaceful settlement, all of which "firmly maintained that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, and that the Korean people should be allowed to settle the Korean question themselves."

"It was only because the U. S. government repeatedly refused to accept them, continued to extend the aggressive war in Korea, directly threatened China's security and jeopardized China's peaceful reconstruction that the Chinese people could tolerate it no longer," the editorial said.

"On June 23, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Malik, in a broadcast speech once again put forward proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

"The Chinese people fully endorse his proposal. This is another test for America to see whether she accepts the lessons of the past and whether she will be willing to settle the Korean question peacefully."

The editorial included a reference to the fact that John Foster Dulles, "high advisor of the U. S. State Department, personally toured the 38th Parallel" before

Bags 'Nothing Standing' in Korea

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The U. S. Air Force has made a "terrible mess" of all of Korea, Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., confided to the Senate MacArthur Investigating Committee today. O'Donnell, former boss of the "strategic bombing" operations over Korea, wound up the MacArthur hearings by reporting that in Korea "everything is destroyed—there is nothing standing worthy of the name."

More Delegates Send Credentials To Peace Congress

CHICAGO, June 25.—The broadest and most diverse gathering of peace advocates this nation has ever seen will assemble here this Friday for the three-day American Peace Congress.

Into the American Peace Crusade offices here this week came reports of a great groundswell across the nation for peace.

"The ornery weather has left us three weeks behind in planting, but we'll be in Chicago for the Peace Congress just the same," wrote a farmer from Dubuque.

"Our congregation at the Green Street Baptist Church is sending me as an observer," wrote a man from Louisville.

"We will have a couple of Indian people with us, one whose husband is in Korea," came the word from Great Falls, Mont.

"To raise money for the trip, we went from house-to-house and told people we wanted to go to Chicago to sing for peace," wrote the leader of a youth chorus in Dayton.

"We're starting out for Chicago today by bicycle," declared a youth leader from New York City.

Best estimates show that of the 5,000 delegates, 2,000 will be trade unionists. Some 1,500 will be Negro and 2,000 will be women. Approximately 600 to 700

will be members of national groups and 1,500 will be youth.

"A wave of peace activity is sweeping the nation," said Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade.

"Our mail tells of a widespread revulsion against the Senatorial hearings in which all that seems to be debated is how to slaughter the human race. The common hopes of the American people for a policy of peace will be crystallized at the Peace Congress."

VETS HIT GAG MOVE

The following statement was issued by a group of seven Chicago World War II veterans in support of the right of the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace to assemble at the Chicago Coliseum.

The seven veterans are prominent leaders in civic labor and community affairs in Chicago.

"We, the undersigned veterans of Chicago, assert that current attempts by Edward Clamage of the American Legion to deny 5,000 Americans their right to assemble in our city and express their views on how peace can be won is an act that threatens the security of our country."

Signers of the statement are:

Sven Anderson, DeWitt Gilpen, Robert Heile, Michael Levin, James J. Mallette, Sid L. Ordower and William D. Smith.

800 in Maryland Wire Heads of Big 5, Urge Peace Negotiations

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Today, on the first anniversary of the Korean war, 800 Marylanders joined with the Maryland Committee for Peace in identical cablegrams to President Truman, Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee, President Auriol and Premier Mao Tse-tung. The cables urged a meeting of

leaders of the Big Five to "chart together the course to peace."

The cable read:

"On June 25, the war in Korea will be one year old. None of us want a second year of war. Too many lives have already been lost, and now the threat of atomic war stares us in the face. Peace must be achieved now if World

War Three is to be averted. We urge you to meet . . . and together chart the course to peace."

Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the committee, hailed Saturday's statement by Soviet delegate Jacob Malik as "an auspicious sign that the appeal for Big Five negotiations has every chance for success."

if the people of each country will speak out for them."

The 800 signatures were gathered during one weekend at churches, organizations and by door-to-door canvassing, a committee spokesman said. Cost of the telegrams was raised by small contributions from signers.

John Derrick Slaying Probed by U.S. Jury

A probe of the slaying of John Derrick, Negro veteran, by two policeman in Harlem last Dec. 7 was launched yesterday by a federal grand jury. The two cops, Louis Palumbo and Basil Minakakis, had previously been whitewashed by a New York County jury.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), who was the first witness yesterday in the federal investigation, said an assistant district attorney general and an FBI investigator had been working on the case for the last two months, following an appeal to U.S. Attorney General Howard McGrath. The case, Powell said, is being probed as a violation of the Federal civil rights law.

Derrick was shot in cold blood by the policemen at 8th avenue and 119th street, as he was returning home following his discharge from Fort Dix. He was walking with Zack Milline, 35-year old grocery worker, and Pvt. Oscar Farley, 32, also a Negro veteran. Milline told the Daily Worker at the time that the cops "ordered us to stick up our hands and started shooting at the same time."

The murder caused large protest meetings in Harlem, and wide demands, including a demonstration at City Hall, for action against the killer-cops, but Mayor Impellitteri, Gov. Dewey and other city and state officials refused to act.

Jeff School Opens Summer Registration

Registration for short-term summer courses at the Jefferson School of Social Science began yesterday and continues through the next three weeks.

The summer program includes five-session and 10-session evening courses, together with intensive one-week morning courses in political economy, history, philosophy and culture. Featured in the program are nine special courses organized around great classics of Marxism. Major emphasis is also given to 20 special classes for young people on Tuesday evenings.

Summer classes begin the week of July 9 and continue for five weeks. Class admission cards may be purchased before that date from 2 to 8 p.m., Monday through Thursday; and from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Fridays, at the School's office, 16 St. and Avenue of the Americas.

Hand-to-Hand Battles in Korea Reported

Gen. Matthew Ridgway's troops engaged in hand-to-hand battles with the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers yesterday, according to press dispatches from Tokyo.

The same press dispatches reported that talk of peace had raced like wildfire through the foxholes and command posts.

Canterbury Dean To Get Peace Prize

LONDON, June 25.—Dr. Hewlett Johnson, Dean of Canterbury, left by plane for Brussels today on the first leg of a trip to Moscow to receive a Stalin World Peace Prize.

1,200 SIGN PEACE PLEAS IN GREENWICH VILLAGE

A total of 1,200 have signed petitions in Greenwich Village urging Senate action on Sen. Edwin Johnson's proposal for cease-fire in Korea and withdrawal of foreign troops, it was announced yesterday by the Greenwich Village Committee for Peaceful Alternatives. The petitions, addressed to Sen. Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had been initiated May 20 at a Hotel Brevoort meeting.

A wire was also sent by the committee to Sen. Johnson, advising him of the strength of the peace sentiment in this lower Manhattan area.

NAACP Says Murphy Is Unfit to Be Judge

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, yesterday released the text of a telegram sent to Police Commissioner Thomas Murphy and Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, questioning Murphy's fitness to be a judge.

The NAACP asked Murphy if he really believed that there was no brutality among New York policemen, in view of several cases of brutality recently. "We also ask if a loyalty statement attributed to you was made in jest or earnest that only the loyalty of Irishmen and their descendants can be un-

questioned," the wire said. In a St. Patrick's day speech Murphy said no Irishmen had been arrested in spy plots.

"If any such statement was made by you even semi-seriously," Walter White, executive secretary of the society, said in the telegram, "we submit that such gratuitous reflection upon Americans of other races, creeds and national origin does not constitute the kind of impartiality requisite for federal judiciary."

OPEN NEW JURY PROBE OF BROWNSVILLE KILLER-COP

A new Kings County Grand Jury yesterday reopened the investigation of the murder of Henry Fields, Jr., 27-year-old Negro father of four small children, by a Brownsville cop.

The jury acted on orders of Judge Samuel Leibowitz, who Friday granted an application by Assistant District Attorney William Siegel for resubmission of the case after a first hearing whitewashed Patrolman Samuel Applebaum of the 73rd Precinct.

The action by Siegel and Leibowitz was hailed by Bishop Reginald Barrow and Rev. A. D. Reeves, co-chairmen of the Brownsville Citizens Committee of 1,000, which has led in the mass

fight to recompense the Fields family and bring the killer-cop to justice.

William Podell, attorney for Mrs. Alberta Fields, widow of the slain man, said he had submitted new evidence to the district attorney's office adding to the "overwhelming weight of evidence already on record."

Siegel charged in his application that the grand jury was perpetrating a "gross miscarriage of justice." He stated further that the grand jury "failed to give the case a complete and impartial investigation, but on the contrary, acted capriciously and contrary to the law." He also told the court there "now exists" additional evidence that was not offered to the panel.

Unions Warn De Gasperi: Will Resist Strike Ban

ROME, June 26.—The Confederation of Labor (CGIL) has warned Premier Alcide de Gasperi that the Italian people will resist the strike ban the reactionary government has decided to invoke.

De Gasperi's cabinet decided Saturday to present parliament this week a bill to prohibit strikes by civil servants and to restrict the right for other workers.

The decision followed an effective countrywide walkout Friday by more than 1,500,000 state workers. De Gasperi was incensed by the strike of workers whom he considers "arms of the

state" and feels do not have the right to strike.

Giuseppe Di Vittorio, head of the Confederation of Labor, issued a statement today saying that "Italian democracy will support the working class and all the workers to defend with utmost energy the right to strike."

The CGIL and the two other labor confederations met today to examine the government's projected law.

In last week's strike for wage increases, all three unions worked together and impartial surveys showed the walkout was about 90 percent effective.

May Cutbacks Caused 100,000 To Lose Jobs, BLS Reports

WASHINGTON, June 25 (FP).—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 100,000 manufacturing employees lost their jobs in May because of cutbacks in use of steel and other scarce materials for civilian goods and because of declining consumer demand.

The decline in employment occurred in automobiles, television sets and other consumer durables. The decline was more than offset, the bureau said, by upturns in construction and defense demands for heavy machinery.

Rieve Warns of New Wage Board Walkout

WASHINGTON, June 25.—A top CIO leader said today the CIO will quit the mobilization program unless Congress tightens up the new price controls now being debated by the Senate.

Emil Rieve, President of the CIO Textile Workers and a labor member of the Wage Stabilization Board, said he "will refuse to be a party to a 'stabilization program' which insures nothing except the profits of business and industry."

Rieve told a news conference he was speaking as chairman of the CIO Economic Policy Committee and that his views represent "the attitude of the entire CIO."

He blasted proposals by the Senate and House Banking Committees to prevent price rollbacks and approve rent increases. He said the bill must be improved "substantially" to insure the continued participation of the CIO in the defense program.

Rieve said he could not speak for the United Labor Policy Committee, which includes both CIO and AFL officials. But he said he would recommend another labor walkout if the law is weakened.

Rank-File in Painter Locals Increase Vote

The first round of local elections of AFL Painters District Council 9 affiliates showed a strong trend in support of the Rank and File. Next Saturday's council-wide election business agents will take place.

The Rank and File candidate in next Saturday's all-day balloting in a three-way race is Sam Rosen. He challenges the incumbent secretary-treasurer Martin Rarbach and a third candidate, Max Schneider who is backed by Local 442.

Bronx Local 905, elected, as always, a rank-and-file administration by a majority of three-to-one. In Local 442, the forces of Max Schneider won, but the Rank and File candidate for president registered a vote of some 50 above the group's vote in the last election.

In Rarbach's own Local 892, his forces reelected the administration, but the Rank and File drew 30 percent of the vote, a considerable increase over the past.

Also in Local 261 while the Socialist-dominated administration was reelected the margin of differ-

Urge Truman Tell Ridgway to Act for Peace

Elmer A. Benson, chairman, and C. B. Baldwin, secretary, of the Progressive Party, wired President Truman yesterday urging him to order immediate negotiations by the field commanders for a cease-fire in Korea, and protesting the "cautious hesitation" of the State Department of ending the war.

They also wired Sen. Johnson of Colorado, urging him to press upon the President and the State Department the need for immediate action for a cease-fire and negotiations for peace.

The telegram to the President read:

"The Progressive Party urgently requests that you order Gen. Ridgway to begin negotiations at once for a cease-fire in Korea. The people of America have overwhelmingly demonstrated that they want an end to the war in Korea."

"While the press reports that the troops in Korea, the British, the French and the UN representatives are greeting the Malik proposals with enthusiasm, the State Department, which rushed so precipitously into the Korean conflict. This is the time for action on the peace front, not hesitation."

Nassau Supervisors Bar Plea for Peace

The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County yesterday walked out on a delegation of 33, including 30 women, who attended a Board meeting to urge that it memorialize Congress to support the Johnson armistice resolution. The delegation, led by Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau County American Labor Party, picketed the Board meeting with placards supporting the peace lution.

ence was narrowed by at least 60 additional votes for the Rank and File. Al Herman, R. & F. candidate for president drew 256 votes to 454 for the administration man.

KOREAN SYMPATHIZERS DEMONSTRATE IN JAPAN

TOKYO, June 25.—Korean sympathizers demonstrated here against intervention in the Korean war, on the first anniversary of the Korean war.

Thirty-seven were arrested in Tokyo up to noon today and six more were arrested in Yokohama.

Most of those arrested were jailed for distributing posters protesting participation in the Korean war. Other incidents included the releasing of 10 anti-war balloons over Kawasaki, near Tokyo, and the display of People's Democratic

Republic flags at a number of places.

Daily Worker

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A New Kind of 'Overt Act'

An Editorial

CONGRESS shall pass NO LAW abridging the rights of free speech or free press.

The men who wrote the Constitution couldn't say it any plainer.

But the men in high places who despise the Constitution have different ideas.

Thus, it cannot have escaped the notice of those who were able to read the government's indictment of 21 American men and women for "conspiracy" that their "overt acts" consisted of "causing an article to be published in the Daily Worker."

This is a new type of "overt act" in the history of the United States!

The authors of these indictments very carefully conceal from the American people what these articles in the Daily Worker actually said. In fact, they claim that it doesn't make any difference what they said! It was the alleged "intention"—which judges will now rule on—which is what must be probed.

It doesn't take much to see that these thought-controllers despise the Constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press. They have tried to manufacture a new gimmick about

"conspiracy" to by-pass the entire heritage of American liberty.

We have announced certain steps which we feel necessary to guarantee the paper's continued existence and its fight to win peace for the country. These steps are: to raise the price to 10 cents and to cut costs by reducing the size to eight pages.

Our point today is this—there is no better 10 cents worth in the entire country. We are sure our readers and friends will agree. Never was our paper needed more than in these days when the thought-controllers so obviously fear it.

Washington Stalling on Malik Cease-Fire Bid

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There was no sign here today that the Truman Administration was responding positively to the Korean ceasefire proposal of Jacob Malik, Soviet delegate to the United Nations.

Obviously, the administration has been embarrassed by the forthright proposal of Malik for a ceasefire and withdrawal of both sides to the 38th Parallel. This was exactly what Secretary of State Acheson, during his recent Senate testimony, indicated to be the condition of the U. S. for a ceasefire agreement. Nasrallah Entezam, Iranian ambassador and president of the U. N. General Assembly, confirmed today that this was virtually the position of the unified command in Korea.

But now that Malik has put forward precisely this proposal, the Administration officials are expressing doubts as to the sincerity of the proposal and declaring they must "wait and see" what Malik really meant.

This does not necessarily mean, of course, that behind the scenes, U. S. officials may not be seeking conversations with Malik and other UN officials.

The Administration is moving extremely hesitantly, and secretly, and certainly without the energy or enthusiasm which the Amer-

ican people want their government to act when the issue of war or peace is so forthrightly presented. Apparently the Administration is trying to discover within the Malik proposal some opportunity for maneuvering for advantage to Wall Street's imperialist designs. Such maneuvering is bound to delay peace and obviously at a deadly cost. For every minute the Korean war continues, more combatants lose their lives.

An example of the Administration's attitude is revealed in President Truman's speech, delivered at noon today at Tullahoma, Tenn.

Although copies of the speech were ready late Saturday for advance distribution to newsmen, the White House suddenly, after Malik's broadcast, held up their distribution. It was rumored widely that the delay had been caused by Truman's decision to use the occasion to give an answer to Malik, presumably to accept the truce offer.

But when the copies were distributed late Sunday, it was observed that the only insertion was

(Continued on Page 9)

IRAN CHARGES SABOTAGE BY BRITISH OIL OFFICIALS

TEHERAN, June 25.—Iran accused the British management of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. of sabotage today.

British sources said Eric Drake, manager of the world's greatest oil refinery at Abadan, had been accused of sabotage. Drake also was served an ultimatum demanding whether he would work for the company when it is completely in Iranian hands.

Another Anglo-Iranian executive, Derrick Hobson, manager of the company's plant at Kerman-shah, was relieved of his post. The Iranian directors accused him of being uncooperative.

British sources said Drake had received a letter signed by all three directors of the Iranian National Oil Co. accusing him of sabotage. They said the specific charge was that Drake prevented the export of oil by refusing to sign documents.

Drake was allowed until Thursday to answer a demand by the Iranian company whether he would work for it after the takeover, and whether he would cancel the leaves of British staff members.

The port of Abadan was clogging up with shipping, with some 25 ships at the docks or waiting to come into port.

A government spokesman said one tanker had signed a receipt of the Iranian National Oil Co. The nationality of the vessel was not reported, but it was said to be other than British.

The spokesman said all tankers

now were required to indicate whether they intended to sign such receipts before they were issued a loading permit.

British sources took bitter exception to an anti-sabotage law before the Iranian parliament. The law provides penalties of imprisonment and death.

An official source charged that a British plane had violated Iranian territory. The spokesman said the Foreign Ministry was planning formal complaints. The plane was reported to have flown over Abadan and other Iranian towns for about 10 minutes last Wednesday.

Government sources said Iran would counter a British move for intervention by the World Court with a denial that the Hague Court had jurisdiction in the oil dispute.

China Okays Peace Plan; Truman Stalls

TOKYO, June 25.—People's China today endorsed the Soviet Union's proposal for peace in Korea. Peking broadcast its first word on Jacob A. Malik's armistice plan in the form of an editorial from the official Government organ, the People's Daily. "The Chinese people fully endorse his proposal," the Peking radio said.

The Peking radio said the People's Daily published the full text of the Malik speech on its front page and "other leading papers in the capital highlighted Malik's speech."

"The American aggressors at the outset had the wild idea of destroying Korea in a quick war, but as it finally turned out they fell into a drawn-out war of attrition," the editorial said.

It recounted previous Chinese and Soviet proposals concerning peaceful settlement, all of which "firmly maintained that all foreign troops should be withdrawn from Korea, and that the Korean people should be allowed to settle the Korean question themselves."

"It was only because the U. S. government repeatedly refused to accept them, continued to extend the aggressive war in Korea, directly threatened China's security and jeopardized China's peaceful reconstruction that the Chinese people could tolerate it no longer," the editorial said.

"On June 23, the Soviet delegate to the United Nations, Malik, in a broadcast speech once again put forward proposals for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question."

"The Chinese people fully endorse his proposal. This is another test for America to see whether she accepts the lessons of the past and whether she will be willing to settle the Korean question peacefully."

The editorial included a reference to the fact that John Foster Dulles, "high advisor of the U. S. State Department, personally toured the 38th Parallel" before

(Continued on Page 9)

Bags 'Nothing Standing' in Korea

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The U. S. Air Force has made a "terrible mess" of all of Korea, Maj. Gen. Emmett O'Donnell, Jr., confided to the Senate MacArthur Investigating Committee today. O'Donnell, former boss of the "strategic bombing" operations over Korea, wound up the MacArthur hearings by reporting that in Korea "everything is destroyed—there is nothing standing worthy of the name."

More Delegates Send Credentials To Peace Congress

CHICAGO, June 25.—The broadest and most diverse gathering of peace advocates this nation has ever seen will assemble here this Friday for the three-day American Peace Congress.

Into the American Peace Crusade offices here this week came reports of a great groundswell across the nation for peace.

"The ornery weather has left us three weeks behind in planting, but we'll be in Chicago for the Peace Congress just the same," wrote a farmer from Dubuque.

"Our congregation at the Green Street Baptist Church is sending me as an observer," wrote a man from Louisville.

"We will have a couple of Indian people with us, one whose husband is in Korea," came the word from Great Falls, Mont.

"To raise money for the trip, we went from house-to-house and told people we wanted to go to Chicago to sing for peace," wrote the leader of a youth chorus in Dayton.

"We're starting out for Chicago today by bicycle," declared a youth leader from New York City.

Best estimates show that of the 5,000 delegates, 2,000 will be trade unionists. Some 1,500 will be Negro and 2,000 will be women. Approximately 600 to 700

will be members of national groups and 1,500 will be youth.

"A wave of peace activity is sweeping the nation," said Thomas Richardson, co-director of the American Peace Crusade.

"Our mail tells of a widespread revulsion against the Senatorial hearings in which all that seems to be debated is how to slaughter the human race. The common hopes of the American people for a policy of peace will be crystallized at the Peace Congress."

VETS HIT GAG MOVE

The following statement was issued by a group of seven Chicago World War II veterans in support of the right of the American People's Congress and Exposition for Peace to assemble at the Chicago Coliseum.

The seven veterans are prominent leaders in civic labor and community affairs in Chicago.

"We, the undersigned veterans of Chicago, assert that current attempts by Edward Clamage of the American Legion to deny 5,000 Americans their right to assemble in our city and express their views on how peace can be won is an act that threatens the security of our country."

Signers of the statement are:

Sven Anderson, DeWitt Gilpen, Robert Heile, Michael Levin, James J. Mallette, Sid L. Ordower and William D. Smith.

800 in Maryland Wire Heads of Big 5, Urge Peace Negotiations

BALTIMORE, June 25.—Today, on the first anniversary of the Korean war, 800 Marylanders joined with the Maryland Committee for Peace in identical cablegrams to President Truman, Premier Stalin, Prime Minister Attlee, President Auriol and Premier Mao Tse-tung.

The cables urged a meeting of

leaders of the Big Five to "chart together the course to peace."

The cable read:

"On June 25, the war in Korea will be one year old. None of us want a second year of war. Too many lives have already been lost, and now the threat of atomic war stares us in the face. Peace must be achieved now if World

War Three is to be averted. We urge you to meet . . . and together chart the course to peace."

Dr. Ruth Bleier, chairman of the committee, hailed Saturday's statement by Soviet delegate Jacob Malik as "an auspicious sign that the appeal for Big Five negotiations has every chance for success

if the people of each country will speak out for them."

The 800 signatures were gathered during one weekend at churches, organizations and by door-to-door canvassing, a committee spokesman said. Cost of the telegrams was raised by small contributions from signers.

Framed Negro Wins Fight for Life

LA Housewives Picket City's Biggest Butcher

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (FP).—Organized housewives here got a line on meat prices—a picket-line. They put it around the downtown Grand Central Market, largest butcher shop in the city, to herald the opening of Buy No Meat Week.

Calling themselves the Housewives Committee for Effective Price Control, the home-makers even took to the airwaves in their campaign to force meat prices downward. Mrs. Rosalie Shenefield, committee member, made her appeal over station KNX, CBS outlet here.

At the same time a second group of housewives, the Consumers League against Higher

Prices, planned a picketline at the wellknown intersection of Hollywood and Vine streets. Their objective was 15,000 signatures on petitions urging Congress to enact stiffer price ceilings.

Both groups were bolstered, meantime, by a resolution of the Democratic Party's county central committee as it unanimously went on record in support of rolling back beef prices.

The committee said ceilings on meat prices were needed "for bringing relief to suffering consumers." The Democrats said they hope the Truman administration would "not accede to demands for greater profits" by organized cattlemen.

UAW Workers Know Why GM Boss Tops US Payrolls

LOS ANGELES, June 25 (FP).—Members of Local 216, United Auto Workers, CIO, think they know why president Charles E. Wilson of General Motors Corp. was the highest paid businessman in the country last year.

Assember, the local's paper, said a 20 percent reduced crew at the Buick-Olds-Pontiac plant in suburban South Gate is being forced to turn out 52 cars an hour,

three cars an hour more than a few weeks ago.

That, said the paper, represents "24 automobiles at the end of an 8-hour shift that haven't cost the corporation anything in wages."

More than two months ago the 2,000-man local voted to strike if necessary to put a halt to mounting speedup at the huge plant, but continuing negotiations so far have forestalled an actual walk-out.

May Cutbacks Caused 100,000 To Lose Jobs, BLS Reports

WASHINGTON, June 25 (FP).—The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates that 100,000 manufacturing employees lost their jobs in May because of cutbacks in use of steel and other scarce materials for civilian goods and because of declining consumer demand.

The decline in employment occurred in automobiles, television sets and other consumer durables. The decline was more than offset, the bureau said, by upturns in construction and defense demands for heavy machinery.

War Economy Is Threat to Labor, Lewis Tells Ford Rally

(Reprinted from late edition of yesterday's Daily Worker)

DETROIT, June 24.—John L. Lewis, addressing the tenth anniversary celebration of Ford, Local 600, proposed that 40 of the strongest unions in the country contribute a million dollars each towards a project of unity to meet the day when employers "might attempt to whittle down organized labor's gains."

"If that were done I would be happy to recommend to the United Mine Workers that they put in \$10,000,000 to make it a \$50,000,000 fund," said Lewis to the cheers of the 50,000 gathered within a stone's throw of the Ford River Rouge plant.

Lewis' plea for a unity of 16,000,000 unionists on an anti-employer and anti-Taft-Hartley program flowed from a warning earlier in his talk that American workers may face the "evil day" of depression if our war-gear economy goes its limit but there is no war to fight.

We need a united labor front for the day when America may be "all dressed up and nowhere to go," said Lewis, referring to the armament buildup.

"If Russia doesn't want to fight us then, whom will we fight?" asked Lewis.

This was Lewis' way of taking a crack at those in the labor movement who take a war for granted, notably Walter Reuther. The latter along with his entire executive board of the United Automobile Workers boycotted the celebration because Lewis was among the scheduled speakers. Then with an obvious reference to Reuther, Lewis went on:

"The time has come when profound intellectual leaders of labor must forget their dreams and pay attention to the bread and butter needs of their members."

"I don't know how in the hell a man can do something for the rest of the world before he does it for his own union first. I don't think labor unions are formed to give some man a wivel chair and brief case with three papers in it."

A thunderous roar of approval greeted the United Mine Workers head when he rapped the Reuther policy of tying wages to an escalator clause. Lewis said the escalator wage idea was reborn some years ago when General Motors president Charles Wilson broke a leg and had six months in a hospital to think up the plan.

The American labor movement fought such ideas a half century ago, Lewis said and advised the auto workers to get rid of the

SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Wesley Robert Wells has won his fight for life. Federal Judge Louis E. Goodman set aside the death sentence for the 43-year-old Negro, and granted him a "permanet stay of execution." Well's case became nationally

known in 1947 when he was sentenced to die in San Quentin's gas chamber for striking a prison guard after the guard had first clubbed him over the head. The state supreme court and Gov. Earl Warren ruled that state authorities had a right to kill Wells because he was serving a life term at the time of the guard episode.

The Civil Rights Congress came to Wells' rescue. CRC attorneys won a temporary stay of execution for Wells just 13 hours before he was to be put to death in February, 1949.

Many delegations led by persons from all walks of life made trips to Sacramento and San Quentin Prison in behalf of Wells.

Gov. Warren turned a deaf ear to all pleas. Judge Goodman, however, ruled that the state was seeking to deprive Wells of his life without due process of law.

Wells was, in fact, serving an indeterminate sentence at the time of his altercation with the guard. His attorneys insisted, therefore, that he was not a life term, and did not come under provisions of the California law which provides for the death penalty for life prisoners who assault a guard.

In the conclusion of his 13-page memorandum accompanying his decision, Judge Goodman said:

"Being of the view that the death sentence imposed upon the petitioner (Wells) by the state court is invalid under the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, the court concludes that the petitioner is entitled to an order vacating and annulling the sentence of death imposed by the superior court of the State of California in and for the county of Sacramento."

Nassau Supervisors Bar Plea for Peace

The Board of Supervisors of Nassau County yesterday walked out on a delegation of 33, including 30 women, who attended a Board meeting to urge that it memorialize Congress to support the Johnson armistice resolution. The delegation, led by Henry Doliner, executive secretary of the Nassau County American Labor Party, picketed the Board meeting with placards supporting the peace lution.

Ask Pruning of Huge 'Sedition' Trial Record

By Art Shields

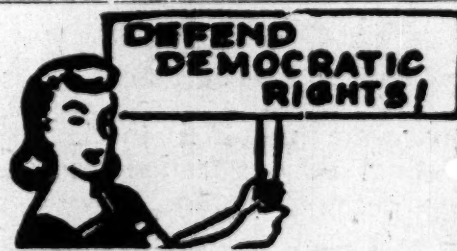
PITTSBURGH, June 25.—Less than one percent of the prosecution testimony in the six months' "sedition" trial here refers to Andy Onda and James Dolsen, the two defendants.

Kill Bills Aimed At California U

SACRAMENTO, Calif., June 25 (FP).—Two new measures intended to harass the University of California have been quashed by unanimous voice vote in Assembly committee. The witchhunting proposals were introduced in the wake of the state Senate Un-American Activities Committee's report charging communism in the state's universities, colleges and high schools.

One was a bill by Assemblyman Harold K. Levering, author of the state loyalty oath act, calling for an FBI investigation of the University of California faculty, staff and students. The other bill, introduced by Assemblyman Robert McCarthy, called for dismissal of any employee of the university connected with "any organization cited as a Communist front by the most recent of the State Senate Un-American Activities Committee."

The education committee, which handled the Levering bill, gave a vote of confidence to the university's "loyalty and competence." The State Senate, however, has voted unanimously for a bill authorizing state colleges (not including the U. of C.) to dismiss any teachers with Communist affiliations. This has yet to go before the Assembly.



And less than 10 percent of the frame-up testimony refers to Communist Party teachings and policies in the State of Pennsylvania in the 1948-1950 period covered by the State "sedition" indictment.

Defense attorneys John T. McTernan and Basil Pollitt are asking Judge Henry X. O'Brien to strike out the vast mass of irrelevant smear testimony that clutters up the 6,500 pages of the trial record.

The defense attorneys also asked O'Brien to strike all testimony relating to Steve Nelson, former chairman of the Communist Party for Western Pennsylvania. Nelson was officially severed from the case last month after sustaining severe injuries in an automobile accident.

This anti-Nelson testimony has no place in the trial of Onda and Dolsen, who were barely mentioned by the stoolpigeons. Nevertheless Judge O'Brien is permitting much of the anti-Nelson stuff to remain. He is ruling that any testimony dealing with Nelson's activities as a Communist Party representative is admissible in the case of the remaining two defendants.

O'Brien however is striking out testimony relating to Nelson as an individual. Thus government witness Paul Crouch's fantastic story that Nelson held a commission as a reserve officer in the Soviet Army was stricken. So was government witness, Judge Michael Musmanno's story that he heard Nelson calling for "revolution" in a broadcast when the judge turned on the radio in his car.

Judge O'Brien also denied motions for mistrials based on the two arrests of Defense Attorney Hyman Schlesinger during the trial. One arrest followed a contempt citation against Schlesinger by Judge Musmanno, when the lawyer refused to answer a series of witchhunting questions by the judge. The other arrest came after Matt Cvetic, the labor spy, filed charges of "sedition" against the defense attorney.

McTernan subpoenaed Musmanno to appear as a witness in the mistrial motion. He wanted the judge to testify about his request to the House Un-American Committee to appear as a witness before them on the Schlesinger issues. Newspapers said Musmanno wanted to criticize the State Supreme Court for voiding his contempt citations.

Musmanno came storming into O'Brien's courtroom, waving his subpoena and interrupting the proceedings. When O'Brien ruled that he would not permit the judge to be examined in the case, Musmanno made a hysterical speech from the floor denouncing McTernan as an "interloper" in the court.

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13,000 Join UE In Three Months

Thirteen thousand new members joined the union in February, March and April, the general executive board of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers was told at its recent meeting in New York.

The report on organization also noted the unionization of 11 new plants during the period with the Canadian district of the union scoring outstanding success. Among the new plants was a General Electric lamp plant of 1,000 employees in Canada and the Aero-vox plant in Hamilton, Ont.

The report also noted significant success in beating back raids of the IUE-CIO and the return of one large Boston plant, the A. S. Campbell Co., after a year's try of the IUE.

Wage increases were won for a total of 30,800 workers in 89 plants during the three months, the report added. Among them was the 19-cent package for 7,000 C.E. workers of Canada.

A raid by the International Association of Machinists upon the Oliver works of Charles City, Ia., was beaten back in an NLRB election by a vote of 1,049 to 509, the UE announced. This was the second time within two years that UE's Local 115 of Farm Equipment division, had beaten off raiders. The first time the raid was by Walter Reuther's forces. This time the I. A. M. took over an "independent" outfit that was set up in the plant under company inspiration some months ago.

UPW Backs Johnson Resolution

The United Public Workers international executive board has endorsed the Johnson peace resolution. A letter to Sen. Edwin C. Johnson from Abraham Flaxer, union president, expressed the hope that Johnson will continue to work for "a general settlement of all outstanding issues and thereby guarantee that the wishes of the people in our country for peace will be achieved."

Buffalo UE Raps Arrest of Ward

BUFFALO, June 25.—The Buffalo District of the United Electrical Workers has denounced the arrest of phony evasion charges of Roosevelt Ward, New York State Labor Youth League leader, it was learned today. The UE asked its members to urge the government to drop the charges.

"There is a frameup character to this arrest, similar to the frameup of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee," the UE declares, "all of whom were put to death by Southern 'legal lynch justice' after the usual kind of frame-up trials. . . ."

The UE charged that the "dangerous aspect" of the Ward arrest is that Louisiana officials are seeking his extradition. The charges were filed in New Orleans, where Ward registered for the draft, and it is claimed he failed to report a change of address in New York City where he has lived for several years.

THE NARCOTICS RACKET—2:

The Big Lie on China

By Harry Raymond

Most, if not all, of the multi-million dollar racketeers who direct the underground operations of the vicious narcotics traffic are known to the federal law enforcement officials.

Also known to these officials are the sources of the poisonous drugs.

But instead of vigorously rooting out and prosecuting for dope violations these big-shot gang leaders—many of them named in the Senate Crime Report as belonging to the Racket Combine of 800—the responsible authorities publicly brag of convictions of the small fry peddlers and operators and fabricate lurid fake tales of factories in the People's Republic of China "flooding" American cities with "large quantities of illicit drug heroin."

Harry J. Anslinger, federal narcotics bureau commissioner, grabbed the headlines for a day with the irresponsible charge before the American Legion dope conference that the narcotics racket was all a "red" plot. Thus he did his bit to divert attention from the actual source of the drugs and at the same time contributed to the current war madness and hate-China campaign.

Anslinger told the Legion that he had presented the United Nations the address of a Tientsin factory that was pouring illegal dope into the U. S.

Bureau of Narcotics reports, Anslinger's own testimony before the Senate Crime Committee and authoritative reports direct from

Tientsin refute in detail every line of the China dope story.

Until the Chinese Peoples Republic routed the Kuomintang and took state power, China was the source of great supplies of illegal heroin, morphine and opium in the U. S. But after the Peoples Republic was established, the U. S. Bureau of Narcotics reports no longer listed China as fountainhead of the drug traffic.

Anslinger, in his Senate Crime Committee testimony, told of the great China drug traffic during the 1930's when the late Louis "Lepke" Buckhalter headed a vast smuggling ring which obtained one-fifth of the illicit U. S. heroin supply from a factory operating in the Japanese concession of Tientsin.

But, when asked by the committee chairman about the main sources of the illegal supply today, Anslinger named Turkey and Iran. China was mentioned only as a former source.

"The present main source of supply for heroin in this country today is Istanbul, Turkey: for opium, it is Iran," Anslinger testified. "There is a considerable amount of heroin coming in from Italian ports. I think that is a transit point for the heroin from Istanbul. The same thing can be said about French ports, Marseilles, and so forth. These countries are the major sources of supply."

PHONY SPEECH

What Anslinger later did at the Legion gathering was to present

the story of dope manufacture and smuggling in Tientsin during the corrupt Kuomintang rule and try to make it appear these conditions exist today under the Peoples Republic.

That traffic, however, has long been wiped out. Cheh Chao Hsiang, Tientsin waterfront gangster overlord, kingpin in the heroin smuggling racket, was arrested by the People Republic. Operators of the old Japanese concession drug factory fled or were also arrested.

Wilfred Burchett, writing, April 20, 1951, from Tientsin for the publication "World Trade Union Movement," told of the cleanup.

"He (Cheh) was arrested and a mass 'accusation' meeting was held on the wharf with representatives of the other gangs present," wrote Burchett. "Worker after worker got up and accused Cheh of crimes, which ranged from raping other dockers' wives to murder and wholesale robbery. . . ."

"Most of the other gang leaders did not wait for further action. They fled. News spread like wildfire to every port in China. The gang system was broken overnight."

The Peoples Republic of China has smashed the dope racket. But U. S. federal enforcement officials, confronted with the most gigantic criminal narcotics ring in history, are putting their effort today into smashing the peace movement. And to advance their crusade for war, and meanwhile cover up their failure to wipe out the national dope menace, they have resorted to the big lie about Peoples China.

'Times' Deceit on Arrests

The New York Times approves the new wave of political arrests under the Smith Act, in a fraudulent editorial of June 22, whose lies are capped by the headline, "Free Speech Is Not at Stake."

Here below are the Times' deceptions and here, too, the facts, as proven by Supreme Court Justice Black, the New York Post, the admissions of the court majority upholding the Smith Act, and others . . . including the news columns of the New York Times.

THE FRAUD:

"The new indictment is somewhat more explicit than that against Dennis and his colleagues. It includes a series of 'overt acts. . . ."

THE FACTS:

The 'explicit' indictment include such fantastic charges as: "caused to be published an article." The 'overt acts' include "was seen leaving 35 E. 12th St." . . . "mailed 50 envelopes." Thus, as the New York Post declares: "Once again the Communists will be hauled into court,

THE FRAUD:

"The accused will have their day in court, as did their predecessors. If their lawyers and witnesses can convince a jury that they meant no harm and did no harm they have nothing to fear."

THE FACT:

Any American arrested for his political views has EVERYTHING to fear from a rigged jury set-up. Supreme Court Justice Black declared, in his dissenting opinion on the Smith Act, that in the trial of the 11 Communist leaders (1) "the record shows a discriminatory selection of the jury panel which prevented trial before a representative cross-section of the community; (2) 'the record shows that one member of the trial jury was violently hostile to petitioners before and during the trial.'"

That means, in any language—rigged trial,

THE FRAUD:

"Today some zealous defenders of our liberties seem intent on invoking the First Amendment to train individuals and groups in the technique of treason."

THE FACT:

"The present case is not one of treason," Justice Douglas flatly stated of the conviction of the Communist 11. And the charge against the

THE FRAUD:

"The 'clear and present danger' is not the forcible overthrow of our Government. The danger is a program of sabotage and espionage which can interfere with our national security."

THE FACT:

Justice Douglas asserted, in the case of the 11 Communists: "I repeat that we deal here with speech alone, not with speech PLUS acts of sabotage or unlawful conduct. Not a single seditious act is charged in the indictment."

The N. Y. Post points out concerning the new arrests that they were "not for overt acts of espionage or sabotage."

THE FRAUD:

"It is not free speech that is threatened—it is freedom to conspire."

THE FACT:

It IS freedom of speech which is threatened.

not for overt acts of espionage or sabotage . . . but for the ADVOCACY of revolutionary ideas." There are no crimes charged in the indictment, as the Post makes plain: "It all reads like a burlesque of heresy-hunting, but the joke is on democracy."

rigged jury, rigged verdict.

The Times says that if political prisoners can "convince a jury that they meant no harm they have nothing to fear." But how does one do that when it is the government prosecutor and the government judge, and the hand-picked jury who decide, not what one has done, but what one "meant"? Supreme Court Justice Douglas, in his dissent, declared that the Smith Act makes "freedom of speech turn not on WHAT IS SAID, but on the INTENT with which it is said. Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

21 new victims, so the Times says, is that they were "closely associated" with the 11. But neither the 11 nor the 21 have been charged with treason.

Even Justice Jackson in upholding the conviction of the 11 Communist leaders, rejected the 'clear and present danger' theory, and admitted that the defendants did not constitute any such danger. Justice Douglas also observed that the 'question of the clear and present danger, being so critical in the case' had not nevertheless been submitted to a jury.

And, as has been shown, 'freedom to conspire' (Continued on Page 7)

Bronx Rally

TO

DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTEST THE NEW ARRESTS

PROMINENT SPEAKERS

Wednesday, June 27

8:30 P.M.

at 683 Allerton Avenue, Bronx

Admission Free

BROOKLYN RALLY

TO

DEFEND THE BILL OF RIGHTS PROTEST THE NEW ARRESTS

HEAR: WILLIAM L. PATTERSON
CLAUDIA JONES
HOWARD FAST
ROBERT THOMPSON

Wednesday, June 27th

8:30 P.M.

EMPIRE MANOR, 70 Thatford Ave. (near Pitkin)

Auspices: Brooklyn Civil Rights Congress

Admission 25 cents

ON THE WAY Jimcrow Okey By U. S. Court

By Abner W. Berry

JAMES F. BYRNES, Governor of South Carolina, Wall Street operator with companies that sweat gold from African slave labor, and an ex-Justice of the United States Supreme Court, can now sigh with relief. The jimcrow schools in his fair state have been okayed by a two-to-one Federal Court decision.

The decision came last Saturday with Judges George Bell Timmerman and John J. Parker writing the racist decision. Dissenting was Judge J. Waties Waring, of Charleston, an unusual Southern jurist who sticks to the old-fashioned idea expressed in the phrase "all men are created equal." But whereas Judge Waring's opinion was straight with the Constitution, it flew in the face of long-established doctrine laid down by the U. S. Supreme Court.



The U. S. high court way back in 1896 ruled that each state in the union had the right within its "police powers" to segregate Negroes. Judges Timmerman and Parker, undoubtedly with one ear listening to Gov. Byrnes' threat to close down the state's school system, followed the jimcrow policy of the higher court. School segregation, the majority ruled, must be left to "local self-government." This they said was "essential to the peace and happiness of the people in the several communities as well as to strength and unity of the country as a whole." No other doctrine, the judges held, would do for "a country with a great expanse of territory with peoples of widely differing customs and ideas."

Now that is a mouthful. Ever since the Civil War, the courts have held that "local self-government" meant, in reality, "local white ruling class self-government." They have honored the "customs" of this class and have placed their "ideas"—white supremacy ideas—in each decision.

And the long list of martyred Negro dead testify to the type of "peace" which the jimcrow system breeds.

SO FAR, the Supreme Court has not retreated one inch from the "separate but equal" doctrine which followed the sellout of the Negroes after Reconstruction. When the court ruled on the right of Heman M. Sweatt to attend the University of Texas, it ruled narrowly on the fact that the separate school established for the plaintiff was not "equal." The same ruling was made in the Ada Lois Sipuel case against the University of Oklahoma.

The Federal Courts, including the U. S. Supreme Court, have decided issues on the basis of the prevailing political climate. The Justices met the demands of the Negro people for education with a few seats in the graduate schools. They were dealing here with only a handful of Negroes who had hurdled all of the jimcrow barriers. A few seats in these schools to Negroes would not upset the jimcrow system, would not make it easier for Negroes to prepare for higher education. In ruling on the elementary school issue as it did last Saturday, the court was simply holding the line.

JUDGE WARING'S DISSENT, though, was more than just a minority opinion. In that dissent was represented the militant and insistent demand of the Negro people for an end to second-class citizenship. For school segregation is not for the purpose of keeping anybody "happy," it is for the purpose of keeping the Negro exploitable. It is for the purpose of the system of storing cheap black labor in the ghettos.

The struggle against this daily and hourly insult to 15,000,000 Negroes which brings such profits to Big Business has to be fought in a wider arena and the Federal Courts. It is too important at this time when unity of Negro and white is the cornerstone of a movement that can save us from the scourge of war and the mad destructiveness of rampant racism.

Judge Waring's dissent must become the platform of all those who want peace and social progress. In one section of his opinion he foretells what the South and the United States can be like:

"I am of the opinion that all of the legal guide posts, experts' testimony, common sense and reason point unerringly to the conclusion that the system of segregation in education adopted and practiced in the state of South Carolina must go and must go now."

Letters from Readers

Truman's Responsibility

MISSISSIPPI

Editor, Daily Worker:

Below is letter I sent to President Truman.

"I believe with Justice of the Supreme Court Black that the First Amendment is the keystone of our Constitution. Any law that nullifies the First Amendment is therefore clearly unconstitutional, and since the U. S. Supreme Court is not an elected but an appointed institution by the U. S. President, it becomes your responsibility as the President of the United States of America to protect the people's constitutional rights to free speech by demanding a rehearing for the 11 Communists, not to save the Communists but to save freedom and democracy for all Americans."

Enclosed is my check for \$5 to the Daily Worker. —G.U.

MacArthur's Austin Meeting

AUSTIN, Tex.

Editor, Daily Worker:

General MacArthur made his appearance here yesterday (June 13) and spoke to the Texas Legislature. This is written to correct a couple of mistakes in the wire services reports. In the first place the crowd was said by different newspapers and radio commentators to number from 15,000 to 40,000. (Austin has a population of around 140,000).

The city's police, who were there in the crowd, gave estimates to several spectators of from 4,000 to 5,000, and this would certainly seem to be nearly correct.

A second error or omission in most of the news stories was the failure to mention a petition to the city council requesting that they not allot any of Austin's money to the MacArthur reception, and branding his visit to Texas as a purely political maneuver.

Another omission was their failure to mention the pickets that greeted MacArthur. They were organized by an ex-seaman at present attending the University of Texas, and carried anti-MacArthur picket signs. Some of the local Dixiecrats attempted forcibly to take the signs from them, at which point the police picked the pickets up and hauled them off to jail. These pickets were soon released.

—R.L.B.

Warmonger MacArthur

NEW YORK

Editor, Daily Worker:

Well! What do you know! General MacArthur reads the Daily Worker. When he claims you are lying when you call him a warmonger, he is insulting the intelligence of the American people.

—CONSTANT READER

Press Roundup

THE TIMES editorial is chillingly cool to the idea of a Korea peace. After all, it's such a nice, profitable little war. But on Page 3, the Times runs a picture of wildly-exuberant "soldiers from the United States, Canada, and Puerto Rico at the 38th Parallel." The captions says they "wave a sign and cheer on receiving news of Malik's cease-fire suggestion." . . . The Times declares: "As in all political trials in all epochs, definite 'crimes' have to be invoked. If they are not there, they must be made up." That's from the paper which supports the political arrests and trials of workers' leaders under the Smith Act. The Times is thundering, instead, against the arrest of some more black-market crooks in Hungary, evidently on the theory that the crooks are innocent because they confess and the American workingclass leaders are guilty because they plead innocent.

THE MIRROR has a simple reply to Malik's peace plan. Just keep howling that it's "lying, subterfuge, deceit, anything"—and keep killing.

THE COMPASS's T. O. Thackrey calls for "immediate, persistent and continuous diplomatic exchange" toward ending the Korea war, and hits the State Department's "standoffish attitude" toward the Malik proposal. He says "most of us" will feel that Malik's peace bid was "exactly one year . . . later than it might have been or should have been." But most of us should remember that Malik offered peace plans consistently during the year of fighting—plans defeated or ignored by the State Department-led UN majority.

THE NEWS' John O'Donnell says that Malik "put Truman on the political spot where he was faced with the dilemma of being gored with the horn which charges the Administra-

tion with being the 'war party,' and hence rejecting the 'cease-fire' offer, or accepting the offer of peace on the 38th Parallel and going back to the spot where he was a year ago. . . . O'Donnell suggests that it is not very bright of the State Department to refuse to accept the Malik peace proposal as bona fide since it was the Department's Voice of America which last Friday broadcast a plea that Malik "say the one word that the whole world is waiting for."

THE HERALD TRIBUNE grudgingly says that "it should not be impossible to use the Malik formula as a first step toward a settlement in Korea." And Walter Lippmann has decided to give up column-writing for an indefinite period, and write a book. These are not good times for a capitalist commentator who specializes in candid, though however, friendly, criticism of the foreign policy failures of his class.

THE POST's Murray Kempton says that "the American Communist Party . . . is dying from within . . . the best recent example is American Communism's losing war with Sigmund Freud." It would hardly pay to repeat this pseudo-intellectual dribble if it were not Kempton's purpose to cover up for the profascist wave of political arrests which his own paper's editorials have correctly denounced.

THE WORLD-TELEGRAM gives a dubious welcome to the Korea peace plan. Like all the other papers, it claims a resounding triumph in Korea. And like all the other papers, it fails to explain why, if the victory is won, there should be any objection to a settlement. In more candid moments, the Telly has been among those which have admitted that the U. S. had no business going into Korea, and that nothing good has been accomplished by the intervention.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Colorado Labor Paper Raises a Question

THIS WEEK, as thousands of delegates from all parts of the country are converging on Chicago for the American Peace Congress, it is heartening to read in the old-established AFL paper, the Colorado Labor Advocate, a piece under the heading, "What Is Labor Doing About World Peace?" It is written by the associate editor of the paper, Max Awner.

Under it is another piece written by an old-timer of the Socialist movement, Devere Allen, under the heading, "Don't Be Swayed By Hysteria." Both are off the "official" line we generally see reflected in AFL papers. They both reflect a feeling that the AFL and CIO leadership, in their opposition to Communism, have ignored entirely the big sentiment for peace among their members, and are ignoring the damage of the anti-red drive to the entire working class.

Some may say that the Colorado weekly is like a drop in a bucketful of pro-war labor publications. But it is precisely because the Rocky Mountain labor organ is by tradition a bit more independent than most labor house organs that its opinion is significant. It's an indication of what is boiling up beneath many other of labor's papers.

"The most urgent, vital issue in the world today is: shall we have world peace or world destruction?" writes Awner. "There is no ifs, ands or buts about it; it's strictly either-or."

"What are we going to do about it? Are we going to sit idly by, hoping that everything will come out all right but not lifting a finger to make sure that it does? Or just dig ourselves a deep hole somewhere and say let 'er rain? Or will we say: Dammit, there is something I can do about this mess and I am going to do it before we get any deeper?"

Awner calls attention to the cease-fire resolution of Sen. Johnson of Colorado. Noting that Johnson hasn't a very savory record with labor, he adds: "Okay, say we junk the Johnson plan. What have we got to take its place?"

Awner says there is "plenty of fine brains and plenty of courageous leadership" in the labor movement. "Why hasn't some of it been used to devise and promote a constructive, farsighted peace plan?" he asks, and he adds:

"Yes, why must such things always seem to stem from the Communists or their sympathizers?"

He then concludes, AND THERE IS THE CHALLENGE:

"Let US come up with some constructive, positive peace plan, one with both short range and long range goals, and then let the world flock to OUR peace banner. And let's start right now. Why not a nationwide peace congress of labor called immediately?"

WHY NOT? That is the question that must be put so loudly in the CIO and AFL that even William Green and Philip Murray would realize that 15,000,000 unionists are interested in peace and want something done about it. Those who are leading the current peace movement, including the Communists in it, certainly don't want a monopoly. In fact they'd be happy if the labor movement would officially "take over," or launch a "rival" peace drive so powerful that it would dwarf the existing movement.

Devere Allen recalls the Palmer raids of 1920, when even a red necktie was a sign of something, and he wonders whether we aren't about to have another spell of such raids. That was written a few days before the new McGrath dawn raids and new indictment.

Allen, like Norman Thomas, is also worried about the consequences. He writes, "We aren't sure of what a 'Communist' is" and recalls how an organization which was "not remotely Communist," was raided during the Palmer drive.

After reading the above, one might conclude that by McGrath standards the Colorado paper is "leftist." The editorial of the paper adjoining the two articles quoted is an attack upon the Soviet Union and a bouquet to the splitters of the world labor movement (ICFTU) who are to convene in Milan next week.

But that is precisely the issue: how to get united or parallel action for peace and democratic rights DESPITE the sharp differences that exist in the ranks of labor.

COMING: THE HERITAGE OF JULY FOURTH—By Rob F. Hall—In the Weekend WORKER.

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Tuesday, June 26, 1951

The 'Conspiracy' For Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

Party, have made the ending of the killing in Korea the main goal of their party's program before the people.

IN THE EYES OF THE GOVERNMENT attorney, Irving Saypol, it was the opposition of Eugene Dennis and his colleagues to the Korean war which constituted their MAIN CRIME, which made them a "clear and present danger." It was for this opposition to the Korean war that Saypol demanded the denial of bail. It was the Korean war which gave President Truman the chance to proclaim a non-existent "national emergency."

And it was the Korean war to which the Supreme Court majority solemnly pointed as creating the necessity for jailing political critics of the government as "conspirators."

But now this suicidal, unjust war has earned the opposition of the majority of mankind, including the majority of the American people.

The "dangerous thoughts" for which 11 Communist leaders face five years in prison on Friday—for which 21 other Americans face similar rigged "trials"—these "dangerous thoughts" of peace are now sounded up and down our country.

WELL MIGHT SUPREME COURT Justice Jackson prophesy that while the government can jail Communists, it can not jail Communism—or, he might have added, the peace program which is the main plank in the Communist Party's immediate and long-range policies.

The men and women who are being indicted and framed for their "dangerous thoughts"—for their "conspiracy to achieve peace for our country"—must be defended today by all Americans, regardless of political creed.

The possible peace in Korea which has struck Washington with obvious dismay and fear should be supported by every trade union, every home, church, community, and family!

The generals and the Merchants of Death have no desire for peace. They want to "test" the Soviet proposal for a cease-fire and withdrawal from the 38th Parallel. Let them test it by putting it into effect.

They are stalling. They want to figure a new gimmick to keep the war going. But the forces of peace are tremendous in the world. Peace can indeed be imposed upon the men of death. Peace can come to the rescue of our Bill of Rights, and the peace-seeking patriots whom the FBI and State Department brand "subversive."

40 Hours at Sea — and Transit

THE VICTORY OF THE SEAMEN in establishing the 40-hour week at sea effective next December should spur the movement for the 40-hour week in all industries where it has not yet been won.

It should certainly stimulate the current movement for the 40-hour week for New York transit workers. In the latter case, the Transit Board is raising numerous obstacles to an immediate enactment of the shorter work week promised last year. There is talk of stretching the changeover process for possibly a year for many of the workers and doing it without an increase in the payroll through speedup of the workers, increased workloads, curtailment of service and reduction of the weekly earnings at a time when they should go up to at least meet the acknowledged 10 percent in the cost of living for the year.

The shipowners, too, had a long string of arguments against a cut in hours at sea: overtime payment would increase, more seamen would have to be hired, more ship space would be taken up by the crew, shipping would be more expensive, etc., etc.

But the men on the ships, through a flood of telegrams to their union, insisted that the 40-hour week is the main issue, and shipowner arguments melted to nothing in face of that solidarity of the rank and file.

The transit workers are no less militant than the seamen. Their history proves it. There is no reason why they should be more considerate of the excuses and stalls of the city's transit board and "fact-finding" experts than were the seamen of the line of shipowner bargainers.

And what goes for the transport workers also goes for the railroadmen who were put off for another year before they could get the 40-hour week—and then only if the "manpower situation" permits. If the shipowners, who have every bit as much of a manpower problem as the railroads, were able to find a way to agree, so could the railroad companies when, come next spring, the year's grace is over.

BUSINESS RISK

by Ellis



50,000 Chilean Strikers Need Help of U. S. Labor

By Ralph Crane

FIFTY THOUSAND CHILEAN workers face force and violence of the Chilean government to drive them back to work at the point of guns. Fifteen thousand of these strikers are employed in the copper mines of United States companies (Anaconda, Kennecott and Braden).

The strike was begun by 6,600 copper miners in the Chuquibambilla and Potrerillos mines of the Chile Exploration Co., a subsidiary of Anaconda. They were joined by Braden workers in the northern part of Chile, and by "Sewell" of the Kennecott Company in the south.

And still the number grew! Workers in mines extracting other minerals. Office workers at the Chuquibambilla mine. Workers of the Foley Construction Co. of the United States who are erecting a new sulphur plant for Anaconda. Foley Brothers recently fired nine strike leaders among their 75 technicians, and ordered them to leave the country on 24 hours notice. The technicians had struck to get their salary increase paid in U. S. dollars according to contract, and not in Chilean pesos which the company could buy more cheaply from the Chilean government.

On June 22, 4,300 nitrate field workers went on strike in sympathy with the copper miners. These nitrate workers are employed by the Tarrapaca-Antofagasta Nitrate Company.

THE CHILEAN WORKERS are striking for higher pay to offset the constantly increasing cost of living.

To get an idea of the significance of this strike of 50,000

Chilean workers in a country with a population of 5,700,000, picture to yourself a strike of 1,350,000 workers in the United States, many of them in strategic industries. And you must add to this picture that copper is the very life blood of the Chilean economy.

The strikers were ordered back to work by the government on June 19. But the strikers refused to go back! The government then voided the union contracts, and authorized the U. S. copper companies to bring in scabs.

Government troops occupied the Chuquibambilla (Anaconda owned) copper mines, the largest copper mine in the world.

WALL STREET companies, through their hirelings, are attacking the Chilean workers, denying them a decent wage, forcing them to work for less than 80 cents a day, denying them the right to strike. This

is an attack upon trade unions everywhere. A victory for the U. S. companies strengthens them for their attack on our own living standards.

During the early 1930 years, workers of the United States responded to events in Latin America with demonstrations before consulates, mass meetings and telegrams. Let us act in that tradition!

The Chilean government has announced that it is taking up with the copper companies in the United States the question of a pay rise for the strikers.

What action you take depends on your sense of responsibility toward your fellow workers now on strike. Meetings, resolutions, statements, demonstrations, visits to Chilean consulates are in order. The least you can do is to send telegrams.

Send telegrams demanding this pay rise to the U. S. copper companies: Anaconda Copper Mining Co., 25 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Kennecott Copper Corporation, 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; and to the Braden Copper Co., 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Send telegrams demanding the release of the fifteen arrested strike leaders to President Gabriel Gonzalez Videla, Santiago, Chile to the Chilean Ambassador, Washington, D.C. and to the local Chilean Consulate in your city.



'Times' Deceit on Arrests

(Continued from Page 5)

is not the issue when men and women are not accused of 'conspiring' to commit a single crime. Justice Black exposed the fraud in the charge of conspiracy: "These petitioners were not charged with an attempt to overthrow the government. They were not charged with non-verbal acts of any kind designed to overthrow the government. They were not even charged with saying or writing anything designed to overthrow the government." Justice Douglas declared: "To make a lawful speech unlawful because two men conceive it is to raise the law of conspiracy to appalling proportions."

What are the 21 accused of? Spying? NO. using force and violence? NO. Spreading sedition? NO. They are 'guilty' of using the right of free speech to advocate a peaceful settlement between our country and the Socialist states, as well their general views on the desirability of the

American people adopting Socialist ownership of the nation's economy.

Free speech not threatened? It was the Times itself, (May 10) which after a survey of 72 top American colleges, reported that a wave of fear has covered the land, "a reluctance to speak out on controversial issues in and out of class." Why? Because students know that the Smith Act has outlawed free speech. It was the Times which reported testimony last Wednesday before a Senate committee that professors are "afraid" to admit even having read Marx.

Thus the net widens from the "Communists" to those once read a book.

And far beyond, even to Gen. Marshall, Secretary of Defense, whom Sen. McCarthy has accused of leading a "conspiracy"; to the Truman administration itself, which has been threatened by Republican leaders with "treason trials" after 1952.

Text of Malik's Peace Plea

The Daily Worker reprints below the full text of the speech broadcast Saturday by Jacob A. Malik, deputy foreign minister of the USSR and chief Soviet delegate to the United Nations:

It is perfectly obvious that radio broadcasts on the subject of "the price of peace" should serve the cause of strengthening peace and assisting the forces which stand for peace in their noble struggle to prevent war. All the nations of the world realize the supreme value of peace to mankind.

It is not yet six years since the conclusion of the second World War, in which millions of persons lost their lives, but peace, for which such a high price was paid, is once again threatened.

The ruling circles in the United States of America, the United Kingdom and France are endeavoring to convince their peoples that, in order to maintain peace, it is necessary to arm, to create a so-called "position of strength" which will supposedly make the outbreak of a new war impossible.

It should, however, be clear to all that whoever desires peace should seek to resolve by peaceful means the problems arising out of mutual relations with other countries.

THE GOVERNMENT of the Soviet Union has repeatedly declared that the policy which is being pursued by the United States, the United Kingdom, France and a number of other countries is profoundly vicious, will inevitably lead to fresh international conflicts, and contains within itself the seeds of a new world war. It is precisely this policy of the Western powers which has brought about the present serious international tension.

The chief reason for the deterioration in relations between the USSR and the three Western powers was the establishment of the North Atlantic Military Alliance. The political leads of the countries participating in this bloc make no secret of the fact that this military alliance is directed against the USSR and the peoples' democratic republics. It is sufficient to point out that American newspapers and magazines are daily publishing maps and diagrams showing a ring of United States military bases in Europe and the Near East surrounding the Soviet Union, and indicating the air routes of United States bombers from those bases to the industrial centers of the USSR.

It is well-known that at the preliminary conference of the deputy foreign ministers of the four pow-

ers in Paris, the representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and France offered every resistance to the adoption of the Soviet proposal that the urgent question of American military bases and the Atlantic pact should be placed on the agenda of the council of ministers whose task it is to consider all the more important questions concerning the safeguarding of peace. This policy of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France cannot be regarded otherwise than as an endeavor to maintain the existing international tension.

The conclusion of the North Atlantic pact, the establishment of American military bases abroad, the remilitarization of Western Germany and the creation of West German armed forces, the encouragement of a revival of Japanese militarism, the mad armaments race and the expansion of armed forces in the countries of the North Atlantic pact and especially in the United States—these are all current features of the aggressive policy of the Western powers.

THE MOST FLAGRANT manifestation of this policy is the armed intervention in Korea of the United States and a number of other countries dependent upon the United States. The Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and a number of other states have repeatedly submitted proposals for the peaceful settlement of the Korean dispute, and the only reason why the war still continues in Korea is that the United States has prevented the adoption of these peace proposals.

The seizure of the Chinese island of Taiwan (or Formosa) and the bombing of Chinese territory provide irrefutable evidence of the United States endeavor to extend the war in the Far East. As we know by experience, however, this can only have the effect of drawing more closely together the peoples of Asia who justly regard this policy of the ruling circles in the United States as a threat to their security and independence.

The peoples of the countries members of the North Atlantic bloc are themselves suffering all the consequences of the policy of an armaments race and preparations for a new war. Whereas in 1938-39, before the second World War, the per capita military expenditure of the American Government was about \$8, in 1950 the per capita expenditure of the American Government on war

preparations rose to \$147 and in 1951 it will rise to \$307.

THE ONLY PEOPLE to benefit from the armaments race are those who make enormous profits from military contracts. The National City Bank letter, a publication of American capitalists, has admitted that the American economy "is moving every month at an ever-faster rate toward making armaments its chief business and subordinating to armaments all civilian activities and the peacetime way of life."

In order to mask this policy of an armaments race and the creation of centers of aggression, the ruling circles of the Western powers are trying to represent as aggressive the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, while declaring that their own policy of actual aggression is a policy of peace. Both these assertions, however, are refuted by the facts, which cannot be concealed.

The Soviet Union has consistently defended, and is defending, the cause of peace, and is pursuing a policy of collaboration with all countries desiring such collaboration. The Soviet Union threatens no one; it has not, and cannot have, any aggressive plans whatsoever. The peaceful policy of the Soviet Union is based on the fundamental principles which underlie the Soviet social structure and the interests of the Soviet people.

THE EFFORTS of the Soviet peoples are directed towards peaceful construction. The Soviet state is engaged in expanding civilian industry, in bringing into being the giant hydroelectric power stations and irrigation systems on the Volga, the Dnieper and the Amur-Darya, and in carrying out its plan to transform nature in order to secure abundant and stable harvests. The peaceful constructive labor of the Soviet people in the post-war years has led to a considerable rise in the population's standard of living.

As a result of rising wages, of the systematic reduction of prices and of increased state expenditure on social and cultural objects, the total income of workers, employees and peasants rose by 62 percent in 1950, as compared with the pre-war total for 1940. Obviously, the development of civilian construction on such a scale and the considerable rise in the population's standard of living would have been

impossible if the Soviet Government had pursued not a policy of peace and construction but a policy of competition in armaments and armed forces.

In contravention of the United Nations resolution concerning prohibition of war propaganda, hundreds of newspapers and journals in the United States are daily and openly calling for an attack on the Soviet Union. At the same time, no one can name a single USSR newspaper which called for an attack on the United States or any other country whatsoever. In the USSR a special law has been passed punishing as penal offenders any who might try to conduct war propaganda.

The Soviet Union bases its policy on the possibility of the peaceful co-existence of the two systems, Socialism and capitalism, and steadfastly pursues the course of maintaining loyal and peaceful relations with all states which show a desire for economic cooperation, provided that the principles of reciprocity and observance of accepted obligations are respected.

WITH REGARD to relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, as long ago as 1932, in reply to the question asked by the American journalist, Ralph V. Barnes, "could not the Soviet and American peoples be convinced that an armed conflict between their two countries should never under any circumstances take place?" Stalin replied as follows: "Nothing is easier than to convince the peoples of both countries of the harmfulness and criminality of mutual annihilation. Unfortunately, however, questions of peace and war are not always settled by the peoples. I have no doubt that the masses of the people of the United States did not want a war with the peoples of the USSR in 1918-1919. That did not prevent the United States Government, however, from attacking the USSR in 1918 (together with Japan, England and France) and continuing armed aggression against the USSR until 1919."

"As far as the USSR is concerned, it seems hardly necessary to supply further proof of the fact that both the peoples of the USSR and the government of the USSR are anxious that an armed conflict between their two countries should never under any circumstances arise."

The Soviet Government has defended and continues to defend the program of strengthening peace and international security. That program includes the coop-

eration of the great powers, which has been expressed in the proposal for the conclusion of a pact to strengthen peace. It provides for the reduction of armaments, the absolute prohibition of atomic weapons, with the establishment of international control to implement that prohibition, and also the strict implementation of the Potsdam decisions on the German problem, a peace settlement with Germany and Japan and the expansion of commercial and economic ties between all countries.

If this program is not being carried out, it is only because it does not suit the forces of aggression in a number of countries, which are afraid that the carrying out of such a program would undermine their aggressive measures, would make an armaments race impossible and would thus deprive them of an opportunity to obtain further billions in excess profits from war orders.

THE SOVIET UNION took an active part in the establishment of the United Nations. The Soviet Union took this action in the belief that the strength of this international organization lies in the fact that it is based on the principle of the unanimity of the five great powers, on the inadmissibility of isolating any of those powers and on the fact that its action will be effective only if the great powers respect that principle. Nevertheless, mainly through the fault of the United States, this principle is continually being violated, and three of the five great powers, the United States, the United Kingdom and France, are systematically pursuing the policy of isolating the other two great powers, the USSR and the People's Republic of China.

In setting up the United Nations, the peoples of the world hoped that the organization would become a reliable instrument for the maintenance of international peace and security and would fulfill the obligation of saving "succeeding generations from the scourge of war" which is assumed under the charter.

During the whole existence of the United Nations, the Soviet Union has been taking steps to strengthen that organization and has resisted any and every attempt made by certain states, especially the United States, to bypass the Security Council, which was given the main responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security, and to turn this international

(Continued on Page 9)

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LABOR AND THE SUPREME COURT DECISION CONNECTICUT CITIZENS ASK McMAHON BACK PEACE MOVE

(Continued from Page 2)

a capitalist system that has gone crazy in its incurable general crisis. Another great war would bring the end of world capitalism—the revolutionary workers of the world would see to that. Let the Trumans, McCarthys, Marshalls, Achesons, and the others who are now hastening our country towards an anti-Soviet war ponder this inescapable fact.

"The Supreme Court's decision creates a crisis for democracy in the United States. And the worst phase of this crisis is the criminal silence being maintained by the top leaders of organized labor. They are keeping locked in inertia the great democratic, peace-loving mass of the working class, while their worst enemies, the monopoly capitalists are leading the country to disaster. The Greens, Murrys, Wolls, Reuthers, and the like are now not only in the front rank

of the firebrands clamoring for war against the Soviet Union, but one may be assured that, were big capital able to establish an American brand of fascism, some of these misleaders of the workers would be right on hand to serve as the 'gauleiters' of a fascized labor movement.

"Now is the time for the workers and all others resolved to defend democracy and peace to protest against the Supreme Court's decision, against the jailing of the Communists, and against the destruction of American civil rights. Now the fight must be made more intensively to defeat the growing menace of fascism, to end the criminal Korean war, and to prevent the world from being precipitated into a devastating conflagration. This fight can still be won, but the Supreme Court's reactionary decision makes its success more difficult than ever to attain."

A group of Connecticut citizens have appealed to Sen. Brien McMahon to call for public hearings on Sen. Edwin C. Johnson's armistice resolution and declare his support for the peace in Korea. "If a call were made," said their statement, "for immediate initiation of five power negotiations

under the United Nations to carry out its terms, we feel sure it would meet with an enthusiastic response from the country."

This appeal was made before the Malik peace proposal was announced.

Signers of the statement include Dr. Alice Hamilton, Alice Gurney, Albert Jacobson, Hester Huntington, Carl Dreher, Parke Cummings, Rose Dreher, Martha Solnit, Ernest McNutt, Dorothy Haven, Mrs. Philip Dormont, Mrs. Robert Hepburn, Stefan Schnabel, Albert Solniy, Adelaide K. Campbell and Dr. and Mrs. H. Dandourian.

Malik

(Continued from Page 8)
organization into a tool of one or more states.

BY THE EFFORTS of the ruling circles in the United States, however, the United Nations is being transformed more and more into an instrument of war, a means for unleashing a new world war; and at the same time it is ceasing to be a world-wide organization of nations endowed with equal rights. The United Nations adopted the illegal decision sanctioning, post factum, the American aggression in Korea and China. The United Nations branded as an "aggressor" the People's Republic of China, which is defending its own frontiers and endeavoring to secure the return of the island of Taiwan, which had been seized by the American forces. This is also borne out by the illegal decision to declare an embargo against China and by the fact that 400 millions of Chinese people are still not represented in the United Nations.

The Soviet Union will continue its struggle to strengthen peace and avert a new world war. The peoples of the Soviet Union believe that this is possible to defend the cause of peace.

The Soviet peoples further believe that the most acute problem of the present day—the problem of the armed conflict in Korea—could also be settled.

This would require the readiness of the parties to enter on the path of a peaceful settlement of the Korean question. The Soviet peoples believe that as a first step discussions should be started between the belligerents for a ceasefire and an armistice providing for the mutual withdrawal of forces from the 38th Parallel.

Can such a step be taken? I think it can, provided there is a sincere desire to put an end to the bloody fighting in Korea.

I think that, surely, is not too great a price to pay in order to achieve peace in Korea.

Perry

(Continued from Page 2)

Pittsburgh. Bail of \$15,000 has been set for Johnson.

Bail bonds were posted here for those suffering from serious physical ailments. However, many of the defendants still in jail are also ill; Al Lannon, seaman, who is under constant medical care for an ulcer condition, has been unable to get proper foods.

Perry and Trachtenberg were released after their bonds were sworn to before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald.

Perry became ill on Sunday at 11 p. m. with a fever. He was taken to the prison hospital. By Monday afternoon his temperature had fallen to normal. Trachtenberg, who had torn some blood vessels near his ribs in a fall at home, was in sharp pain throughout his incarceration.

The defendants won a victory against prison segregation when they forced authorities to end attempts to segregate Perry from his brother defendants.

STILL IN PRISON

Still in prison are Betty Gannett, national education director, \$20,000 bail; Alexander Bittelman, writer and Marxist theoretician, \$20,000 bail; Simon W. Gerson, chairman of the state Communist legislative committee and a member of the state committee, \$10,000 bail; Victor J. Jerome, chairman of the Party's cultural commission and editor of "Political Affairs," \$10,000 bail; Al Lannon, \$10,000; Louis Weinstock, member of the Party's National Review Commission and former secretary-treasurer of AFL Painters District Council 9, \$10,000.

William Weinstone, member of the Party's National Education Department, \$10,000; Marion Bachrach, public relations director of the Communist Party and secretary of the defense fund, \$10,000; George Blake Charney, trade union secretary of the State Com-

munist Party and member of its State Committee, \$10,000; and Isadore Begun, former chairman of the Bronx Communist Party, \$10,000.

The jail cells are inadequately ventilated, and the defendants have suffered since Saturday from the oppressive heat wave.

Truman Stalls

(Continued from Page 3)

a couple of vague paragraphs which did not directly refer to Malik's proposals. They merely made the following general statements:

"We are ready to join in a peaceful settlement in Korea now as we have always been. But it must be a real settlement which fully ends the aggression and restores peace and security to the area and to the gallant Korean people.

"In Korea and in the rest of the world we must be ready to take any steps which truly advance us toward world peace. But we must avoid like the plague rash actions which would take unnecessary risks of world war or weak actions which would reward aggression."

Still undisturbed in the speech were the war-inciting paragraphs, including one which offered a bribe to Chiang Kai-shek if he would make effective war against the Chinese People's Government.

In contrast to the negative attitude of the Administration, ran Ambassador Entenzam took a very positive approach to Malik's ceasefire proposal.

At the State Department to discuss the Iranian Oil question, Entenzam told newsmen that Malik's plan "is not very far from the position of the unified command. A ceasefire should not be difficult to arrange."

He noted that the Chinese People's Radio had hailed Malik's proposal and declared that this was "very important."

"I am quite hopeful," Entenzam said. He revealed that he hoped to make arrangements to confer with Malik in New York later today.

Entenzam, in addition to being President of the UN General Assembly, is chairman of the UN Good Offices committee an agreement to end the fighting in Korea.

China

(Continued from Page 3)

President Syngman Rhee of South Korea launched "an all-out attack north of the 38th Parallel."

It said that if the interventionist forces do not change their attitude and accept a peaceful solution, the Korean people would go on fighting "a prolonged and difficult war but with ultimate victory on their side."

In a war anniversary greeting to the Korean Democratic Women's League, Tsai Chang, president of the All-China Democratic Federation, said Chinese women "firmly believe" the Korean people "will surely defeat the aggressors."

Chang Lan, chairman of China's Democratic League, said in an anniversary statement that the past year "has proved that American imperialism can be defeated." He said the aim of workers must be to step up production of war materials for the Korean army and the Chinese volunteers.

The proposal was the hottest topic of conversation throughout the U. S. military forces, from front line companies to dock battalions in the Korean port of Pusan.

FRENCH REACTION

"The French Government considers Mr. Malik's declaration a positive element. . . . The French government will spare no effort to achieve in the shortest time and by appropriate means, such a desirable result as halting bloodshed."

In London, Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison told Commons that his government is "already actively studying ways and means of following up this peace proposal." British diplomats in Washington were instructed, after a Cabinet meeting, to open talks with other "interested parties" on the Malik peace proposal.

Lester B. Pearson, Canada's External Affairs Minister, said in London that it would be "a very great mistake" not to follow up Malik's peace plan. He suggested that an armistice might be arranged on the basis of: 1. A demilitarized zone about 25 miles wide along the 38th Parallel; 2. Withdrawal of forces of both sides from the zone, which would be controlled by UN patrols; 3. Elections in both North and South Korea under UN supervision.

Post-Dispatch

(Continued from Page 2)

tions may do to a few Communists, but because of what they may do in poisoning the atmosphere of freedom.

"Secondly, how effective is suppression of speech likely to be in suppressing actually dangerous overt acts? J. Edgar Hoover once warned against driving the Communists underground, yet this is now being done."

State Dep't Maps Japan Pact by Sept. 1

TOKYO, June 25.—The U. S. government plans to have its Japanese Peace Treaty ready for signing by Sept. 1, according to John Allison, Special State Department Representative, said today. The treaty is being negotiated without the USSR and People's China.

AFL Strike Set at Western Union

WASHINGTON, June 25.—The AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union today ordered a nationwide strike against Western Union for 7 A.M. next Monday to enforce its demands for a 25-cent hourly wage increase.

Adolph S. Brungs, president of the Western Union division of the CTU, said the call affects some 35,000 telegraphers, clerks, messengers and technicians.

"The aim," he said, "is to close this company down just as tight as we can."

The company and the CTU are deadlocked over whether their contract can be reopened July 1 for a discussion of wages. A clause permits action in case of war and the two sides differ over whether the Korean fighting falls into this category.

Western union has offered a 10 percent raise without reopening the contract. The union rejected the proposal, Brungs said, for fear such a procedure would deprive the membership of its right to strike and "tie our hands behind our back."

The union's 10-man bargaining committee met this afternoon with Federal Mediator J. R. Mandelbaum.

The union, which staged its last nationwide strike in 1907, represents Western Union employees throughout the country with the exception of New York City. In New York, Western Union employees are represented by the American Communications Association.

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Three Asian Dominions Shun Empire War Parley

LONDON, June 25 (Telepress).—The most striking fact about the British Commonwealth Defense Conference held here June 21 was the absence from its sessions of the three Asian Dominions, India, Pakistan and Ceylon, which between them used to provide the

24 Testify to Plot Against Hungary

BUDAPEST, June 25. — The state wound up its case against Archbishop Josef Groesz and eight co-defendants today when 24 witnesses, all but one under arrest themselves, admitted their own guilt in testifying against the accused.

Several of the witnesses admitted being members of a gang organized by Ferenc Vezér, a Paulician prior who earlier had pleaded guilty to taking part in the murders of about 31 Soviet soldiers.

Two former clerks of the National Bank admitted turning over financial and other data to Dr. Alajos Pongracz, a Hungarian employee of the United States Information Service in Budapest, for relay to the U. S. Legation.

Defense and prosecution arguments are expected tomorrow, with sentencing Thursday after a one-day recess.

Proceedings were interrupted during the morning when a messenger delivered a letter from a working woman to Judge Vilmos Olti.

The letter, which was read to the court, demanded the "most severe punishment" for Dr. Paul Bozsik, a defendant, priest, and former member of parliament charged with leading an organization aimed at overthrow of the government and espionage.

It described him as "one of the most cruel persons at the time when the first revolution was put down" in 1918.

All of the witnesses testified on the existence of a plot, their own roles, and the guilt of the accused. For the most part they confessed distributing secret pamphlets for the Royalist cause on the instruction of Vendel Endredy, one of the defendants.

Dr. Agoston Halacz, who was slated to be minister of agriculture in the Royalist's paper cabinet; Istvan Takats, scheduled to be mayor of Budapest, and Dr. Gyula Szabo, royalist nominee as vice prefect of one of the Hungarian counties, described their guilt in detail and confirmed charges against the defendants.

Two of the men most frequently mentioned by the defendants and the witnesses have been Istvan Friedrich, premier in the conspiratorial paper cabinet, and Laszlo Gyomlai, identified as the chief mediator between the conspirators and U. S. Government representatives.

bulk of the cannon-fodder for Britain's imperial armies.

The three governments are naturally apprehensive of the strength of the peace sentiment of the Asian peoples, but at the same time their absence reflects the clash of Anglo-American interests in Asia.

While the Indian Government's refusal is the result of pressure from the Indian people who demand peace, Pakistan and Ceylon have held aloof under American influence. The United States, which by its refusal to underwrite the "Colombo Plan," torpedoed British attempts to play the dominant economic role in Southeast Asia, is now engaged in isolating Britain militarily from her Dominions.

Influencing the decision of India and Pakistan is the fact that their troops are facing each other in Kashmir and that due to imperialist intervention the dispute remains unsettled. Under these conditions neither country is anxious to discuss common military

measures. The British, who have supported U. S. policy in Kashmir, have contributed, by so doing, to weakening their own position.

Two of the countries which are participating in the London Conference, Australia and New Zealand, are entering a military pact with the United States. Britain has already expressed her displeasure at this development which runs counter to British plans for a Southeast Asia pact in which Britain and France would play the leading roles.

The London Conference, though primarily intended to further war preparations against China and the Soviet Union was also a counter-move to the American plan for a series of bi-lateral military pacts with the countries of Southeast Asia as well as the Pacific. However, in the absence of the three Asian members of the Commonwealth, the Conference serves rather to emphasize the weakness of the British position in the Anglo-American alliance.

Africa Fights for Peace and Freedom—No. 5

Land Hunger Stirs E. Africa

By Jerome Rush

(Fifth article of a series)

In contrast to West Africa where there are only a handful of white government officials and business men, British East Africa—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika (a former German colony taken over by the British after the first World War), Nyasaland, and the two

Rhodesias, North and South—has been an area of considerable white settlement. These white settlers, still a small minority in comparison with the East African and Asian-descended peoples, play a heavy role in the retardation of African progress, and, because of their aggressive annexation of land, have made this question central to the East African people's movements.

In Southern Rhodesia, 1,500,000 Africans are herded into 29,000,000 acres of inferior land while 100,000 whites occupy 50,000,000 acres of rich tobacco and agricultural land. In Kenya, which is twice the size of the British Isles, 2,000 white settlers and their families hold from 33 to 50 percent of the best land in the country, while almost 4,000,000 Africans share the rest. Tanganyika has an African population of 6,000,000. Europeans, less than two-tenths of one percent of the population, hold about 80 percent of the total land under cultivation.

Is it any wonder, then, that severe struggles against this "civilized" colonial national oppression are being waged in this area? Strikes and riots were crushed five years ago in Uganda only to break out again in April, 1949, when a demonstration of 5,000 Africans

gathered to petition the Kabaka (king) for democratic reforms were fired upon by the British police. Thirteen hundred were jailed. The Bataka Party and the farmers union in Uganda have been banned and are now forced to work underground.

ALONGSIDE this agricultural tinderbox the mass unrest within the East African industrial empire is of equal intensity. Northern Rhodesia, for example, is the world's fourth largest copper producing area, equaled only by Canada within the British Empire. The export value of Rhodesian copper in 1950 was \$67,000,000.

These mines, where 35,000 African workers comprise seven-eighths of the labor force and receive only 16-20 cents per day, are dominated by two groups representing the British and American subdivisions within the Morgan Empire. Morgan directors sit on top levels of both groups. Morgan is the American banker of these companies, and the entire construction of the Rhodesian mines was supervised by the Morgan Newmont Mining Co., on whose board of directors sit Carolina Gov. James Byrnes and Gen. Lucius Clay.

In the past year all the major

Mediterranean Pact Is Goal of Intrigue By U. S. Arab Agent

PARIS, June 25 (Telepress).—The trip of Azzam Pasha, the Arab League's General Secretary, to Turkey is concerned less with the League's proposals for a rapprochement between

the Arab and Muslim countries, than with Washington plans for the establishment a "Mediterranean bloc," diplomatic quarters in Paris believe. Apart from the Arab countries, they say, this bloc is to include Israel, Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, France and Spain.

The U. S. government, which organized Azzam's trip to Ankara, is hopeful that Azzam will be able to reach agreement with Turkey's government leaders on a number of questions concerning the "Mediterranean bloc." Since the Arab countries and Turkey do not see eye to eye on a number of questions related to the project, the Americans hope that Azzam's trip will remove the conflicting views and will thus pave the way to put the "Mediterranean Pact" into operation.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT first started to show confidence in Azzam Pasha after the latter's

visit to Washington at the end of last year, diplomats in the French capital report. Since then Azzam has been performing valuable services for Washington in the Arab League, he assisted the Americans in muddling up the discussion on the Morocco events earlier this year. In this way the Americans were spared many unpleasant complications which would have been the inevitable results of frank and public discussion of the American plans to use Morocco and other Arab countries as American war bases.

At the same time Azzam managed to convince the Egyptian government that the issue of Morocco—where the French colonial regime earlier this year embarked on a new wave of repression—had been deliberately fanned by the British. Britain, Azzam Pasha told the Egyptian government, wanted to drag Egypt into the conflict and divert its interest from the Sudan and Suez zone questions. Azzam Pasha maintained that the Morocco events were a French internal affair.

At the same time Azzam Pasha called for American "mediation" in the Anglo-Egyptian dispute, a step which could only lead to a considerable expansion of Wall St. influence in Egypt.

Diplomats here cite reports received from Arab countries to the effect that Pasha's political line is causing sharp dissatisfaction in those Arab nationalist circles which are not linked with the interests of the United States, Britain or other countries.

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Germans, Italians Pledge Anti-War Unity

BERLIN, June 25.—(Telepress).—"We are for the unity of the German people and for the reconstruction and strengthening of Democratic Germany. But the whole Italian people definitely opposes the revival of German militarism which in the service of U. S. imperialism is a tool of war preparations against the Soviet Union and the countries of People's Democracy," said Palmiro Togliatti, Italian Communist Party secretary general in a telegram to Wilhelm Pieck, chairman of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and president of the German Democratic Republic, in connection with the conspiratorial Rome talks of West German Chancellor Adenauer and Italian Premier De-

Gasperi, which started on June 14. Stressing the fact that almost 40 percent of the Italian electorate rallied round the parties fighting for peace, Togliatti once more solemnly declared: "These forces will not allow Italy to take part in a criminal offensive action against the USSR and the countries of people's democracy."

The unanimous vote of the population of the German Democratic Republic against remilitarism and for a Five-Power Peace Pact "proves, that the peace-loving German people will not allow themselves to be used for the criminal plans of the U. S. imperialists and German revanchist politicians, against the USSR and the coun-

tries of people's democracy," Wilhelm Pieck said answering Togliatti's declaration of solidarity with the German peace-loving forces.

"The German and Italian people will jointly foil the war-mongering agreements which DeGasperi and Adenauer are negotiating behind closed doors on U. S. borders," Wilhelm Pieck continued after stressing that Adenauer—the representatives of the revival of German militarism, of the German war industrialists and of the Hitlerite generals—has no more right to speak on behalf of the German people now than in 1929, when he extolled Mussolini, the hangman of Italy.

IN KENYA, the East African Trade Union Congress was banned in 1950 and its two leaders, one Indian and one African, exiled and imprisoned. This step directly followed a general strike led by this union in Nairobi, the capital of Kenya, demanding a minimum wage of \$14.40 per month. This strike was broken only with the use of white troops using armored trucks.

But a report last year in the Pittsburgh Courier of a joint Indian-African protest meeting in Kenya shows what the future holds for East Africa:

The speakers "blamed the European for the present political controversies. The white man in East Africa was unaware that a new age had dawned and that the old age died with the unmistakable awakening in Asia and Africa, which must inevitably demolish their power and privileges (They) warned that any attempt to build a society in East Africa on the basis of South African racialism would lead to open conflict."

ALBERT KAHN SAYS:

Supreme Court Ruling Echoes Hitler's Reichstag Fire Frameup

By Albert E. Kahn

President of the Jewish People's Fraternal Order and author of High Treason. The Great Conspiracy and other best-sellers.

WHEN THE NAZIS set fire to the Reichstag building 20 years ago and blamed the Communists for the crime, they started a conflagration whose flames were to spread until they engulfed the entire earth in the holocaust of the Second World War. The Nazis them-

selves finally perished in the fire they had ignited, but not before they had caused the death of tens of millions of human beings.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upholding the Smith Act may be less spectacular in appearance than the Reichstag fire. The implications of this decision, however, are no less ominous. If the Nazi act of arson achieved the ruin of the Weimar Republic, the Supreme

Court decision is directed toward the destruction of the U. S. Constitution and our democratic form of government. And in America, as in Germany, an alleged Communist plot has provided the pretext for the subversion by government officials of the freedom and security of the nation as a whole.

THE HISTORY of the last two decades is replete with bitter lessons, learned through the ineffable suffering of men and women throughout the world. Not the least of these lessons is that the imprisonment and persecution of Communists is the inevitable prelude to fierce repressive measures against all forms of democracy. Such was the dark and bloody path in Germany and Spain, Italy and Japan. And such, unless the trend is halted and reversed, will be the tragic path in our own land.

NO CLAIM has been advanced by the Department of Justice, or by the Supreme Court, to the effect that Marxist teachings are today any different in our land than they have been for many years. It is not the teachings but the times

which have changed. Freedom of speech, open discussion, the unrestricted advocacy of ideas and interchange of opinion—these concepts so meaningful in the American heritage have now been stamped by the Supreme Court as luxuries the American people can no longer afford. By official decree, the First Amendment has been declared an anachronism and its observation relegated to the past.

Those who at present wield political power in the United States are no longer willing to have their policies put to the test of public criticism or popular opposition. They seek to eliminate dissent and to enforce upon the people blind conformity and unquestioning obedience. Their motivation is clear: ever-increasing numbers of citizens are opposed to the war program of the Administration; the overwhelming majority of Americans desire an end to the war in Korea; and the government authorities are determined to suppress the expression of that demand.

THE DOMESTIC and foreign policies of our government

are being shaped by those very same corporation directors who shared profits with Nazi cartels and collaborated with Japanese armament production magnates. It is not war but peace that they fear. For they attach far greater value to armament profits than to the lives of our children. It is they, not the Communists, who are traitors to our nation.

IT IS NOT ONLY as an American who cherishes democracy but also as a Jew who has three sons that I must speak out against the pending imprisonment of 11 Communist leaders and the mounting arrests of other Communists throughout the country. For so began the nightmarish epoch of Nazism which led to the death chambers at Maidanek, Tremblinka and Oswiecam, and the massacre of six million Jewish men, women and children.

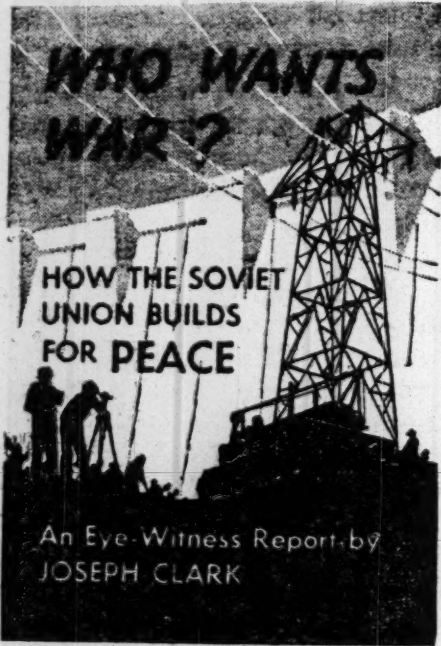
Before it is too late, before the flames have been spread too far, Americans must act. The Supreme Court decision upholding the Smith Act must be revised and reversed. Not only liberty but life itself depends upon our action.

EYE-WITNESS NAILS
'SOVIET AGGRESSION' FRAUD

JOSEPH CLARK, formerly Foreign Editor of the Daily Worker and presently its correspondent in Moscow, has authored a brilliant pamphlet entitled, *Who Wants War?—How the Soviet Union Builds for Peace*, which New Century Publishers has just issued as a 3-cent pamphlet.

The author poses the question: "Are Americans dying on battlefields 5,000 miles from their homes because of anything going on in Russia? ... Are we Americans in danger as a result of what is happening in the U.S.S.R.?" And he proceeds to answer this question on the basis of what he was "able to see with my own eyes ... heard with my own ears."

THAT "NO SOVIET citizens advocate war," that "People here do not believe war is inevitable," that they "were shocked beyond description when they read that an 83-year-old Negro historian and world-renowned scholar like Dr. W. E. B. DuBois was indicted for heading a peace movement in America" this is the main thesis which the author sets out to establish, and he buttresses it with a wealth of documentary and on-the-spot eyewitness evidence.



HE PRESENTS irrefutable facts about the steadily rising living standards of the Soviet people, who have experienced four major price cuts since the end of the war. He describes the demobilization of soldiers, the transformation from a war to a peace economy, the vast, breath-taking peace construction going on, including the Kuibishev power project (2,000,000 kilowatts); the Stalingrad project (1,700,000 kilowatts); the Turkmen Canal; the Kakabovka hydro-electric station; the Volga-Don Canal; the tremendous 15-year afforestation plan, which calls for planting tens of millions of trees and thousands of huge reservoirs.

"Can there be any question about Soviet goals and aims in the light of these immense construction jobs? How can they want anything but peace when they are in the very midst of work which requires peace?" the author asks. He contrasts the war hysteria in the U.S. with the calm prevailing in the Soviet Union, which he aptly calls "a good nerve sanitarium ... no jitters, no hysteria, no war headlines, no war-like broadcasts on the radio."

"No," he writes in his concluding chapter, "peace is not considered a subversive idea here. It is the law of the land and the way of life under Socialism."

HIS CLOSING warning is that "Soviet 'aggression' is a monstrous fraud upon the American people, designed to cover up the Truman-Wall Street drive toward a new atomic war." "Peace must be fought for!" he declares. "Peace can be won! Lift every voice for peace!"

The pamphlet is published by New Century Publishers, 832 Broadway, New York 3, N.Y.

Startling Facts on Israeli War
Of Freedom in July 'Jewish Life'

Revelations about the contributions made by Communist parties in Israel and the new democracies to the winning of the Israeli war of liberation, as well as about pressures exerted by the governments of the United States and Britain in behalf of the invaders during that war, are among the startling facts brought out in a special section of the July issue of *Jewish Life*, just off the press.

These revelations were made known in the course of the testimony of S. Mikunis, general secretary of the Communist Party of Israel, at the libel trial of Kol Haam, Communist daily in Tel Aviv. Israel's Premier Ben Gurion brought suit against the paper for naming him a "traitor" and an "enemy of the working class" in an article.

The testimony reveals, among other facts, that the United States government unsuccessfully attempted to bring pressure on the

new democracies to stop the "illegal" emigration to Israel in 1948; that various forms of aid were given to Israel by the people's democracies during the liberation war; that Yugoslavia was unresponsive to this appeal for aid; that pressure from the American and British imperialists caused Ben Gurion to order withdrawal of Israeli troops on the verge of victory against the Egyptian army; and many other facts are disclosed in 12 pages of Mikunis's testimony published in the magazine.

Also included in this issue are an article by Dr. Harry F. Ward on the case of Dr. DuBois; a satire on "anti-red" laws printed in 1901 by the Yiddish proletarian poet, Morris Winchevsky; an article on recent peace actions; an analysis by Morris U. Schappes of the theory that Christianity is the cause of anti-Semitism; and a review of Howard Fast's new book on Peekskill.

Robert Terrall's 'Steps of Quarry'
Novel About Nazi Murder Camp

THE STEPS OF THE QUARRY. By Robert Terrall. Crown. New York. 350 pp. \$3.

By Robert Friedman

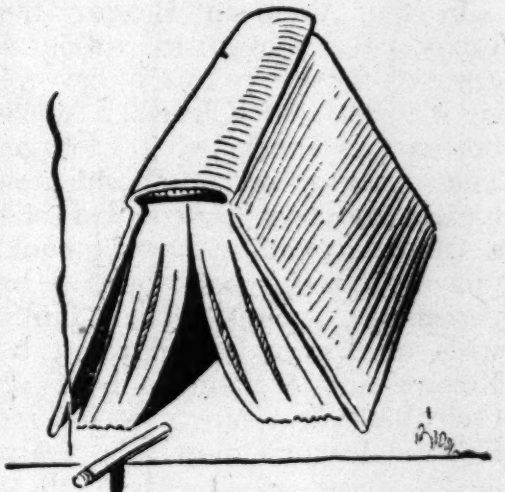
ROBERT TERRALL holds up two worlds for comparison in his novel, *The Steps of The Quarry*—the world of the Nazi murderers and that of their American conquerors.

The *Steps of the Quarry* describes the occupation by an American division of Mordhausen, an Austrian concentration camp, after the Nazis' defeat.

AT THE OUTSET, as Terrall

unveils the grisly horrors of the murder camp, he recalls to the American people the reason for their "popularity" with some sections of the German people, a reason conveniently forgotten now by those commentators who like to pretend that Germans "prefer" America to Russia because of their passion for American "democracy."

But writing of the SS-men's surrender, Terrall says: "At first it was pleasant to drive through docile masses of German soldiers, some, as they regained confidence, essaying a friendly grin. These,



surely, could not be the monsters who had filled the gully outside of Mordhausen. But sometimes, for amusement, a GI who spoke German would call out that all prisoners taken in this sector would be given to the Russians. Then the grins would vanish, the faces would whiten under their early tan. A few months later many Americans would be flattered by the way the Germans fought and intrigued to get into the American zone from the other three; now, having just seen Mordhausen, they mistrusted their popularity."

TERRALL pictures the U. S. occupation of Mordhausen as an orgy of corruption—black-marketing; a gradual freeing and restoration to power of the Nazis, and a corresponding lack of concern for the Jews and other survivors of the death camp.

Terrall's Cpl. Irving Fein and Sgt. Kosek, the first who seek to better the lot of the liberated Jews, the second who tries to track down the escaped boss of Mordhausen, stand in contrast to the officers and men who register the growing corruption of American capitalism in drunkenness, a decline in all moral standards and in traffic with the defeated Nazis.

Unfortunately Robert Terrall's book is full of distracting counterplots and sub-plots, crowding the 350 pages. It is vulgarized by hyped "sex" scenes. The many women characters are presented in degrading fashion, and the "heroine," sweetheart of a GI, is a Nazi who is projected in the most flattering fashion until her sudden and artificial come-uppance at the close of the novel.

Bogart's 'Sirocco' Whips
Hatred for Colonial Peoples

By John Stachel

COLUMBIA PICTURES offers as its latest contribution *Sirocco*, now at the Capitol.

Set in Syria in 1925, it tells of the troubles of the French army in carrying out a League of Nations Mandate to occupy the country against the armed resistance of "fanatics" who have deluded themselves into thinking Syria should be for the Syrians.

Its hero is (Humphrey Bogart) who is cynically responsive to the offers of any side that has money, until at the end he heroically sacrifices himself that French imperialism may go on.

Its heroine (Marta Toren) never rises above the level of commercial calculations in her human relationships, except to be bored.

Its Syrians are petty, cowardly, dishonest, effeminate, fat, oily, smelly, sneaky, profiteering, easily intimidated by a strong hand; in short everything that vicious empire-minded chauvinism has ever hurled at a subject people as moral justification for its conquests.

It is significant that the film pokes fun at the growing Syrian bourgeois elements (particularly the vicious caricature of a Syrian merchant by Zero Mostel), at the same time that the papers try to do the same to the Iranian premier (also a merchant) who dares take back oilfields for his people.

THE CHOICE of subject must have been made with an eye on Korea today, with the U. S. Army upholding a "UN mandate" against fierce resistance. The film on its surface takes an attitude towards

the Syrians that many misguided Americans take towards Korea; the war is nothing to get enthusiastic about, but it is our duty to go through with it because these people are in need of our firm guidance, against their own "fanatics."

Under the cover of this attitude it attempts to prepare our country for the next step. By picturing the colonial peoples as either childish or venal; by showing only our troops (pardon me—French troops) massacred by Syrians and never Syrians massacred by French troops; by its contempt for native customs; by its implication that the native women are for sale; by showing negotiation with such "fanatics" as hopeless since all they want to do is kill Western civilizers—by all this the film hopes to "advance" its audiences from contempt for colonial peoples to hatred, against them. The sort of hatred which will not necessitate covering up the atrocities in Korea, and planned elsewhere which are becoming ever more difficult to keep hidden. The sort of hatred that leads to crematoria.

It is not because the message of this film is so clearly or so well presented that we write this strongly about it. Quite the contrary—the film is as stupid and banal as its content is contemptible. But it is part of a trend in picture-making seen for example in *Steel Helmet*. This trend seeks to engulf the minds of millions into an acceptance of war and fascism. These films will flood the screens until the American people reverse the war drive.



Giants Make Their Bid

Maglie on Mound vs. Roe Tonight to Start 'Anti-Runaway' Series

The burden of keeping the Dodgers from making an early runaway of the National League race falls smack on the Giants tonight as they open a key three-game series at the Polo Grounds with the Brooklyn entry. Sal Maglie, 11-game winning ace, takes the mound against unbeaten Preacher Roe, who has 10 straight. There'll be single games tomorrow and Thursday afternoons.

Six full games behind after a splendid road trip, eight games on the vital losing side, the Giants pretty much need a sweep to create the semblance of a race again. This seems hardly likely since even if they beat Roe they then run into Don Newcombe, now in his annual blazing June form, the toughest pitcher around. And then Ralph Branca. The Dodgers definitely have the hurling edge on the Giants for this series.

But the Polo Grounders, sparked by the sensational hitting of rookie Willie Mays and the upturn of the other two outfielders, Don Mueller and Monte Irvin, think they're on their way at last. A rested Ed Stanky will also be back in action tonight. They all know it's a "must" series for them to win.

In the American League the Yanks have moved to within a game of the White Sox by sweeping the set with Cleveland while Boston was knocking off Chicago. They open a set at Washington tonight and a victory coupled with a Chisox defeat by Detroit could put the champs back on top by percentage points. The Yanks, with nice secondary pitching by Kuzava and Morgan to back up their Big Three, are now looking like the league's most solid team.

—L. R.

Fain, Carresquel Take 1st in Poll

CHICAGO, June 25.—Ferris Fain of the Athletics took the lead from Eddie Robinson of the White Sox today in the vote for the starting assignment at first base for the American League in the All-Star game at Detroit July 10.

Al Carasquel, the White Sox's phenomenal shortstop, wrested the lead from Phil Rizzuto of the Yankees for the shortstop assignment. Carasquel rolled 459,744 votes to take a 21,958 advantage over Rizzuto.

Larsen, Patty Win at Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON, Eng., June 25.—Eight Americans, led by defending champion Budge Patty and U. S. national titleholder Art Larsen, gained the second men's singles round today as the Wimbledon Tennis Championships began in perfect weather.

Patty of Los Angeles opened the tournament with an easy 6-1, 6-4 triumph over David Lurie of South Africa on the famed center court, and Larsen of San Leandro, Cal., followed with a 6-1, 6-2, 0-6, 6-1 victory over Mervyn Rose, 21-year-old Australian Davis Cup player. A standing-room-only crowd of 15,000 watched.

Six other Americans and the two tournament favorites—Frank Sedgman of Australia and Jaroslav Drobny of Egypt—entered the second round, while three lesser-ranked Yankees were eliminated.

Of the victorious Americans, only ninth-seeded Gardnar Mulloy of Coral Gables, Fla., encountered serious difficulty. Mulloy, who is ranked fourth in the U.S., dropped the first two sets of his match against Belgian Davis Cupper Philippe Washer, and then was

forced to make a great rally to pull out a 13-15, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Five other Americans won in straight sets. Fifth seeded Herb Flam of Beverly Hills, Cal., ousted Naresh Kumar of India, 6-1, 6-1, 6-2; sixth ranked Dick Savitt of Orange, N. J., defeated Nigel Cockburn of South Africa, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; unseeded Straight Clark of Pasadena, Cal., defeated Robert Sibert, a Stanford University student from Los Angeles, 6-0, 6-0, 6-2; unranked Hamilton Richardson, the U. S. junior champion from Baton Rouge, La., eliminated A. E. Dehnart of Holland, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2; and unseeded Gene Garrett of San Diego, Cal., who is studying at the Sorbonne in Paris, topped Marcello Del Bello of Italy, 6-4, 6-0, 7-5.

Sedgman, the top-seeded Aussie Davis Cup player who lost to Patty in last year's final, easily defeated Raymundo Deyro of the Philippines, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4. Drobny, second-seeded and the choice to win the men's single crown, eliminated 42-year-old Gottfried Von Cramm, 9-7, 6-4, 6-4.

Besides Sibert, Hal Burrows of

RULE FIGHT 'NO DECISION'

BERLIN, June 25.—The West Berlin Boxing Commission ruled today "no decision" instead of the referee's "second-round disqualification" for middleweight champion Ray Robinson in Sunday's riotous fight with Gerhard Hecht, Germany's top light-heavyweight.

After a six-hour meeting, the three-man commission set aside the verdict of Otto Nispel, Berlin referee, who had called Ray's punches fouls because "I want to leave this ring alive." That's how Robinson quoted Nispel.

Robinson had to hide under the ring for five minutes from a barrage of bottles and other missiles. Usually when a commission sets aside a referee's disqualification verdict, it rules "no contest." But today's ruling of "no decision"

NEVER FITE HERE AGAIN—RAY R.

FRANKFURT, Germany, June 25.—Middleweight champion Ray Robinson arrived here by military train from Berlin today, vowing that he never will fight in Germany again.

"I'll never fight here again," Robinson said. "What's more, I'm going to warn Joe Louis not to come here either." Louis plans to make a tour of Germany this summer.

meant that the fight had been held, but that neither principal had won.

Twenty police rescued Ray and his wife from under the ring and escorted them to the dressing room, and later to a military train, despite attempts of the crowd to engulf them.

Robinson and manager George Gainford admitted that one of his punches in the first round had struck Hecht in the kidney, just above the left hip and to the rear. But they emphasized that Hecht had turned his back to Ray after the punch had started.

A combination of punches to body and head floored Hecht in what should have been the last minute of the first round. But Hecht was given two respites—talking about four minutes—before he answered the bell for the second session. Less than 10 seconds later another barrage to body and head had him on the canvas again, clutching his kidneys.

SCORES NO GAMES SCHEDULED

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

The Fight Crowd in West Berlin . . .

STONES AND BOTTLES were flung at Ray Robinson in West Berlin Sunday after the middleweight champion knocked out a German fighter in the second round. The New York Times' writer on the scene reports that Robinson's wife was kicked as she left the arena and that "fans turned their attention to American Negro soldiers present."

It's hard to tell from the stories exactly how much of the crowd of 25,000 took part in this disgraceful and sinister violence. But that's hardly important. What emerges clearly here for all to see is the revival of Hitler racism as the inevitable, planned result of six years of war preparing re-nazification.

Is anyone surprised?

There have been six years in Western Germany under men like Gen. Clay, who freed the Beast of Buchenwald. West German youth who advocate peace, no re-armament, friendship and international brotherhood are hounded and beaten. Those who, like Hitler, railed at Joe Louis as an "inferior" and insulted Jesse Owens are returned to positions of power. Our occupation armies export jimcrow for Germans to learn from. A new German army is eagerly sought by the warmakers—as allies this time in the war of extermination against the colored peoples of Asia, who they called "gooks" and "inferior Orientals."

Then one day West Germans throw bottles and stones at Ray Robinson, kick his wife and attack every colored person they see. You may have noticed a picture in yesterday's papers from the American sector of Berlin. It shows a young woman being dragged off to jail. Her crime? She took part in a youth demonstration against re-armament. She's AGAINST the Nazis and wars.

It's the "free world" in action. West Germany, we have been told, is supposed to be a sort of sample, a show case example. Clay and company were going to make "democrats" out of the Germans. They're making "Democrats" all right, Democrats like Rankin.

IN A SENSE, this white supremacy outburst in West Berlin can come under the heading of "something new has been added." Even after Hitlerism had largely succeeded in brutalizing the German people, they cheered for Owens and the other great American Negro stars at the Berlin Olympics of 1936. Which is why Hitler and the top Nazis pulled their walkout, refusing to shake hands with the winners, and railed at the "black auxiliary." American Negro GIs in Germany during and directly after the war found no "natural" discrimination tendencies among the people. This white supremacy feature of revived Nazism is strictly an export product—out of Washington, D. C.

It's tragically ironic that Robinson himself popped off not so long ago at the behest of the State Department in support of the very policies which have built up this monster.

AS FOR THE technical aspects of the fight, labelling a punch that lands on the side as a disqualifying foul is ridiculous. If this were so, all a fighter would have to do to win would be to turn as his foe was launching a body punch. There isn't a fight where body punches don't leave their marks over the kidney area. Accounts of tomorrow night's fight between the widewinged body puncher, Jake Lamotta, and Bob Murphy will undoubtedly speak of the reddened area around Murphy's kidneys as Jake hammers away to the stomach and side.

ON THE BASEBALL front, the big Giant-Dodger series starting tonight at the Polo Grounds got a little more point from Sunday's events, wherein the Dodgers lost two to Pittsburgh and the Giants walloped the "Brooklyn" Cubs—Hermanski, Edwards, Miksis, Hatten, Fondy et al.

The Giants had a terrific trip by the way. They left New York in fifth place and come home a clean cut second. With Bobby Thomson on the bench, the outfield of Irvin, Mays and Mueller has done a lot of important hitting. Twenty year old Willie has been hitting at a .400 clip since his opening 21 for 0. He's up at .319 and climbing. Irvin, the club's leading rbi man and increasing hitter of important home runs ala late last year, has moved to .280 and Mueller is at .298. If Durocher lets this trio be a while the Giants may make something of a race of it, though from here it's impossible to see anybody beating out the balanced Brooklyn powerhouse.

SUPPOSE IT LOOKS like about time to consider giving up on our American League choices, the Indians. Yanks have moved to within one of the Chisox, and the Bosox are still hanging around well within range—even with the farming of the disappointing Dropto and the failure of new hurlers Wight, Scarborough and Taylor. That Williams is a mighty man and there's lots of punch left in the rest of the order . . . but those Yanks are looking up again. . . .

Sox Farm Dropto, Bring Up Three

BOSTON, June 25.—First Baseman Walt Dropto was shipped to the minors today for the second time in his career as the Boston Red Sox staged a six-player shuffle in hope of finding a heavy-hitting outfielder.

The lad he had in mind was Karl Olson, a 20-year-old center-fielder with Louisville who has been burning up the minor league circuit. Olson had a great record last year with Birmingham in the Double-A Southern Association, batting .321 in 147 games to drive in 100 runs and having 23 homers, 14 triples and 29 doubles. He currently is hitting .291.

In addition, O'Neill called up outfielder Charlie Maxwell, and pitcher Leo Kiely. Maxwell is an excellent hitter now batting .290, but is a less-sure fielder. Kiely has a 7-3 record.

"I haven't got time to talk, I'm too busy packing," said Dropto, the American League's "Rookie of the Year" in 1950 whose current .251 average at the plate was next to the lowest among the Sox regulars.

The Dropto departure completed a player shift in which O'Neill dipped into the Sox farm system in

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Chicago | 41 | 22 | — |
| New York | 39 | 22 | 1 |
| Boston | 36 | 26 | 4 |
| Cleveland | 32 | 30 | 8½ |
| Detroit | 30 | 29 | 9 |
| Washington | 24 | 35 | 15 |
| Philadelphia | 24 | 39 | 17 |
| St. Louis | 19 | 43 | 21½ |

GAMES TODAY

New York at Washington (night)
Detroit at Chicago (night)
St. Louis at Cleveland (night)
Philadelphia at Boston (night)

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|
| Brooklyn | 40 | 22 | — |
| New York | 36 | 30 | 6 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 30 | 8 |
| Cincinnati | 31 | 31 | 9 |
| Boston | 30 | 32 | 10 |
| Philadelphia | 30 | 33 | 10½ |
| Chicago | 26 | 32 | 12 |
| Pittsburgh | 23 | 38 | 16½ |

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Philadelphia (night)
Pittsburgh at Cincinnati (night)
Chicago at St. Louis (night)

LEADERS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| PLAYER AND CLUB | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|--------------------|----|-----|----|----|------|
| Fain, Philadelphia | 63 | 239 | 30 | 82 | .358 |
| Minoso, Chicago | 61 | 208 | 37 | 74 | .356 |
| Fox, Chicago | 63 | 251 | 50 | 89 | .355 |
| DiMaggio, Boston | 59 | 263 | 48 | 90 | .342 |
| Williams, Boston | 63 | 221 | 59 | 73 | .330 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| PLAYER AND CLUB | G | AB | R | H | Pct. |
|-----------------------|----|-----|----|----|------|
| Musial, St. Louis | 60 | 224 | 45 | 83 | .371 |
| Robinson, Brooklyn | 63 | 225 | 46 | 82 | .363 |
| Ashburn, Philadelphia | 63 | 261 | 38 | 91 | .349 |
| Elliott, Boston | 59 | 218 | 37 | 76 | .349 |
| Dark, New York | 68 | 261 | 51 | 86 | .330 |

HOME RUNS

| | |
|--------------------|----|
| Hodges, Dodgers | 24 |
| Kiner, Pirates | 17 |
| Westlake, Cards | 17 |
| Pafko, Dodgers | 15 |
| Musial, Cards | 15 |
| Robinson, W. Sox | 15 |
| Zernial, Athletics | 15 |

RUNS BATTED IN

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Williams, R. Sox | 64 |
| Robinson, W. Sox | 64 |
| Stephens, R. Sox | 53 |
| Rosen, Indians | 51 |
| Westlake, Cards | 50 |

HITS

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Ashburn, Phillies | 91 |
| DiMaggio, R. Sox | 90 |
| Fox, White Sox | 89 |
| Dark, Giants | 86 |
| Musial, Cardinals | 83 |

RUNS

| | |
|------------------|----|
| Williams, R. Sox | 59 |
| Minoso, W. Sox | 57 |
| Hodges, Dodgers | 55 |
| Dark, Giants | 51 |
| Fox, White Sox | 50 |